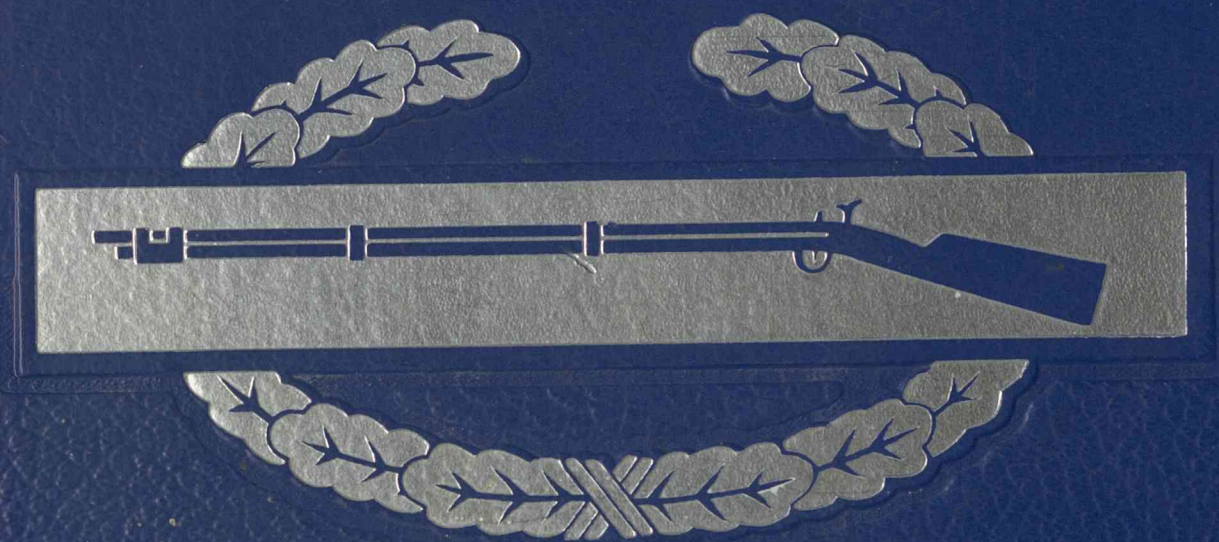
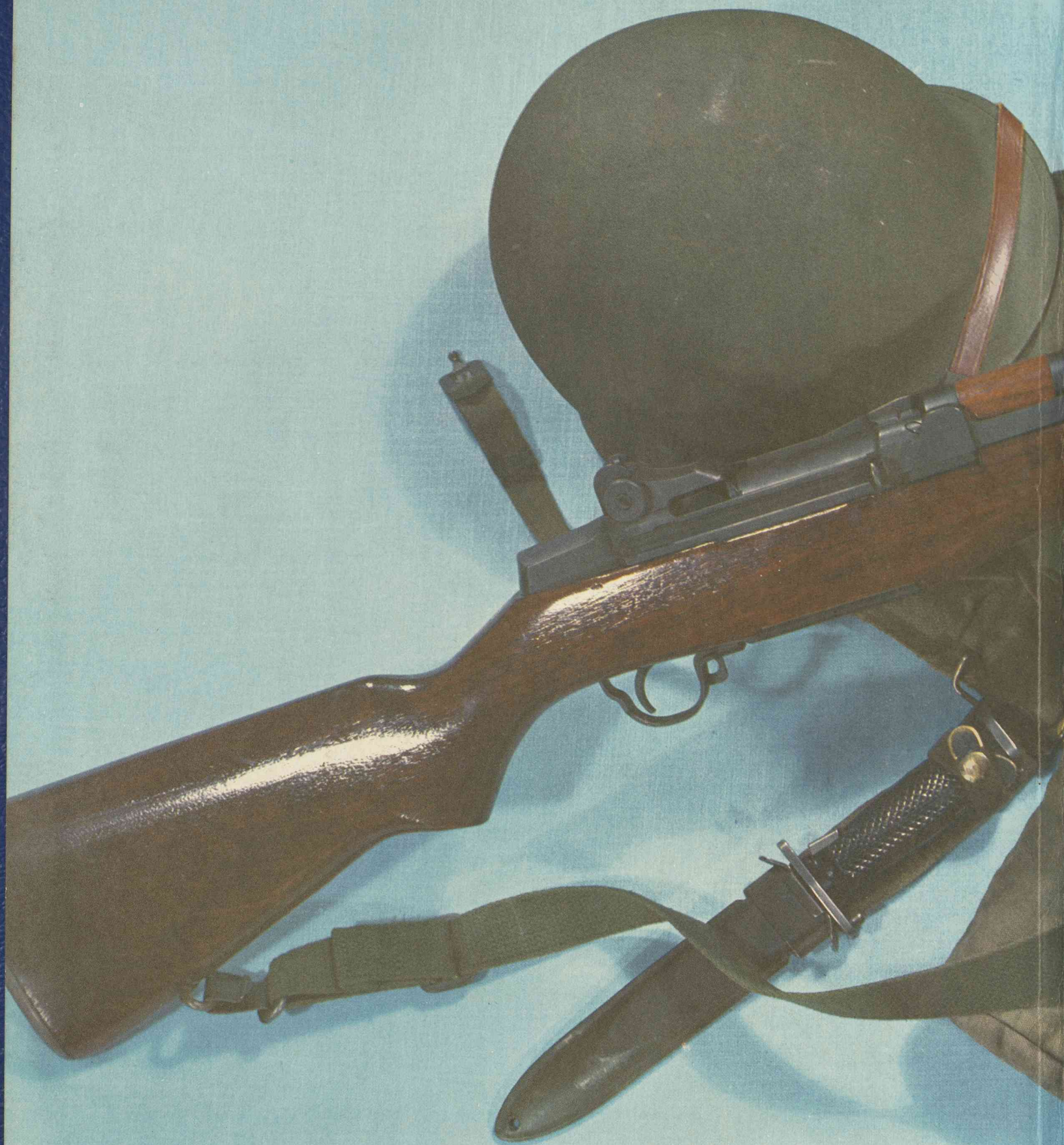


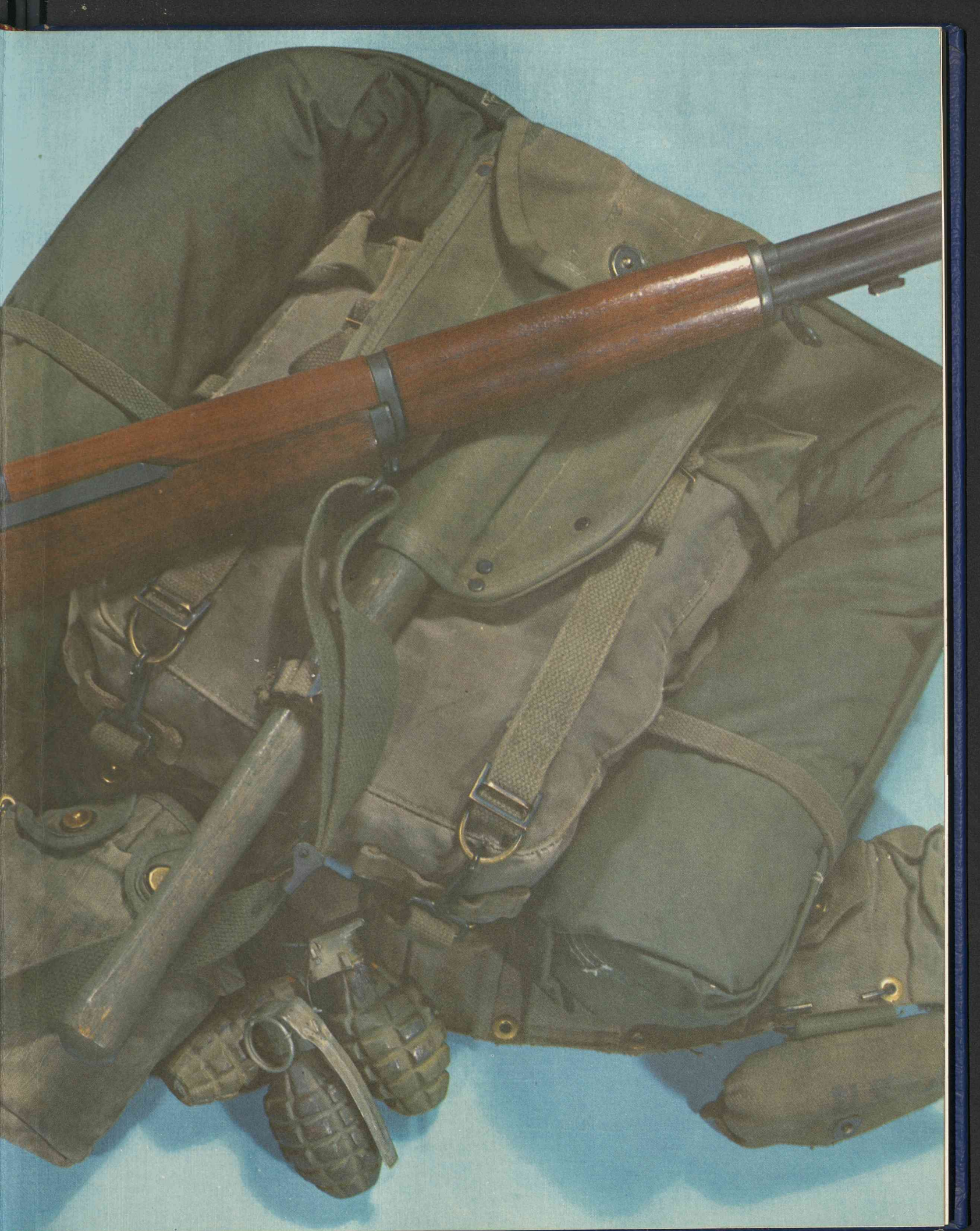
U.S. ARMY
TRAINING CENTER
INFANTRY



COMPANY D
CALIFORNIA
FORTY-FOUR

COMPANY D
8th BATTLE GROUP 3rd BRIGADE





history of fort ord

SAILING PROUDLY into the bustling harbor of the Mexican port of Monterey on July 2, 1846, was the trim Frigate Savannah, the flagship of Commodore John Drake. Five days later the stars and stripes were officially raised above the Customs House, and a 21-gun salute proclaimed the area as Territory of the United States.

The Customs House still stands today. The American flag, altered only by the addition of stars denoting states of the nation, still flies. And since that day the United States Army has played a prominent and significant part in the development of the Monterey Bay area.

It was a young officer of that era for whom Fort Ord was ultimately to receive its name. He was Edward Cresap Ord who had served with Fremont's Army and who was a lieutenant when the nearby Presidio of Monterey was developed. Lieutenant Ord distinguished himself in many bitter Civil War clashes and he rose to the rank of Major General.

The need for a military reservation that was to become Fort Ord arose from the stationing at the Presidio of Monterey the famous 11th Cavalry and the 76th Field Artillery. The terrain in this area was ideally suited for the maneuvers of the finely-mounted riders and the horse-drawn caissons. It also was large enough for a field artillery impact range.

It was in 1917 that the government bought some 15,000 acres, lying mostly in the area of the post's present East Garrison.

It was named Gigling after a well-known German family that had come to the country many years before. The present-day post, which includes that original land, contains more than 28,600 acres. Its terrain is similar to the varied types American Servicemen have fought on throughout the world. This diversity makes it an ideal Infantry training grounds.

The transformation of the reservation from that of a maneuver area to a permanent post within such a short time was a near miracle of construction. In August, 1940, when war clouds of Europe drifted closer to America, the first building contract was let. It was \$3,000,000 to construct barracks for the newly activated 7th Division. The late General Joseph "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell was in command.

(continued inside back end sheet)

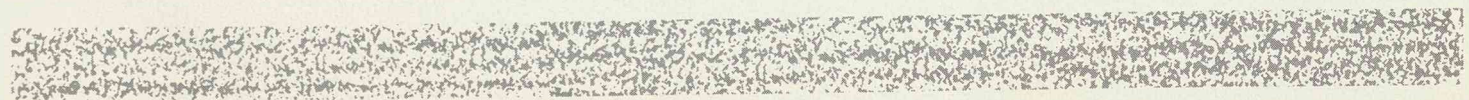
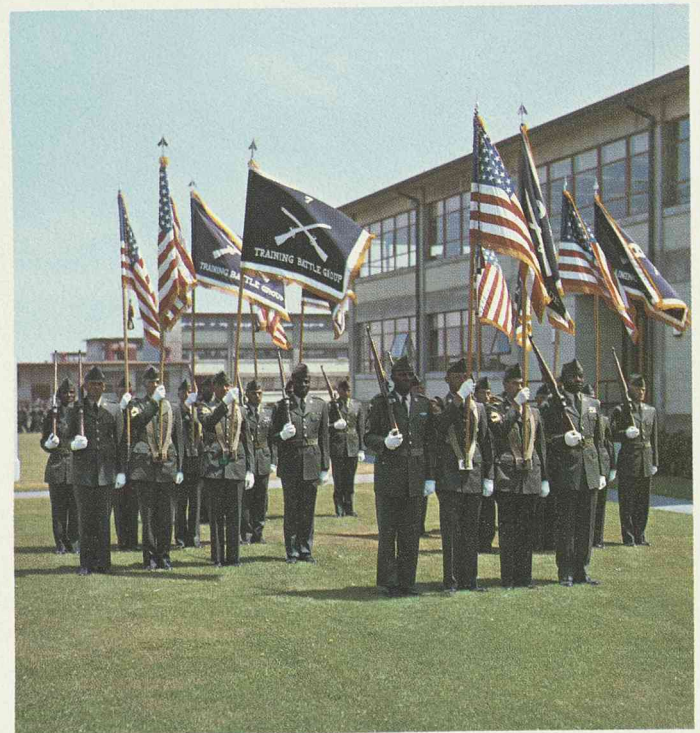
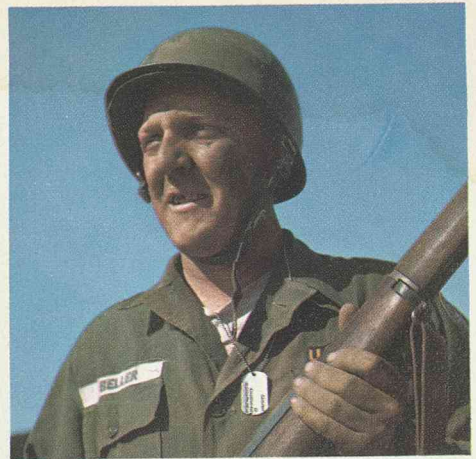
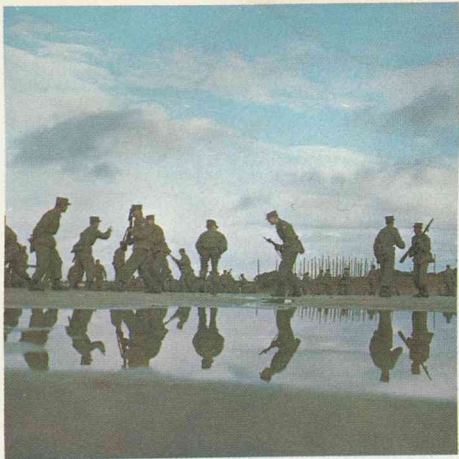


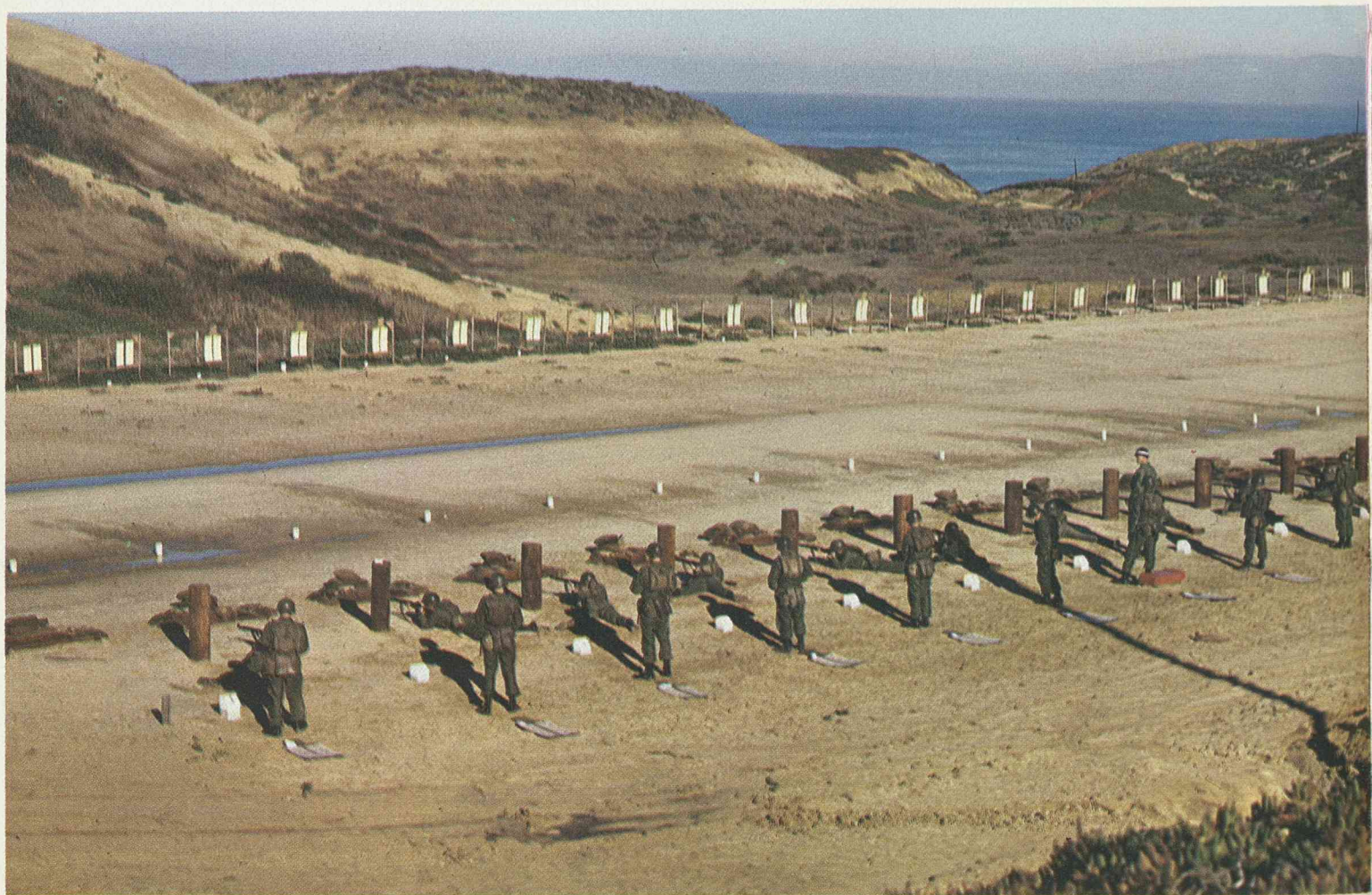


marching

training area

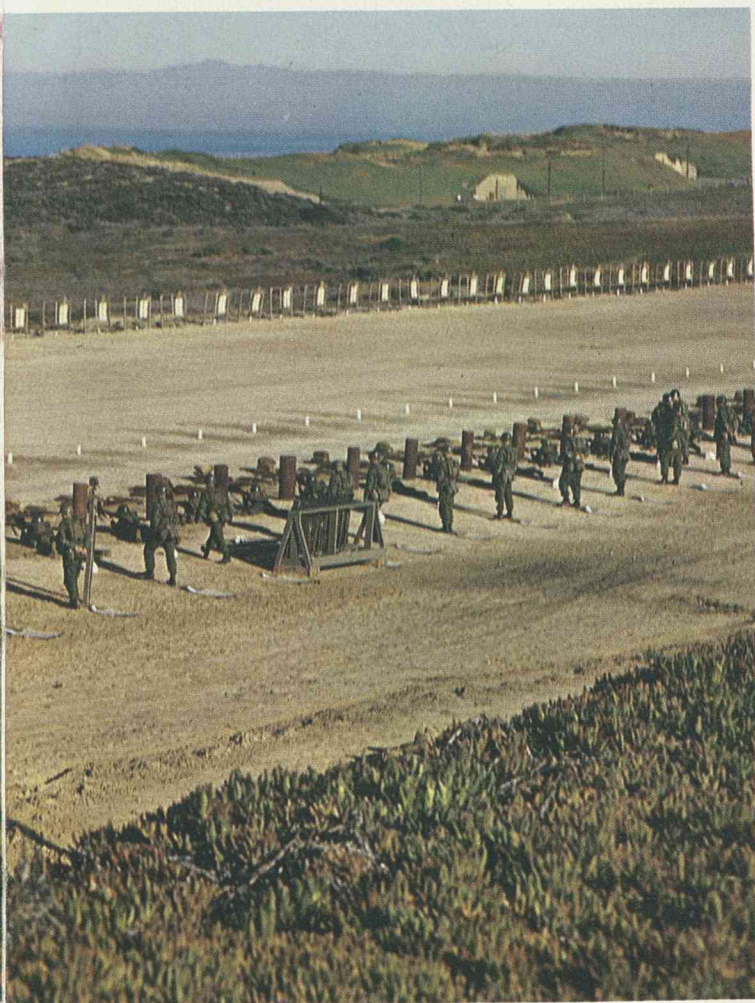






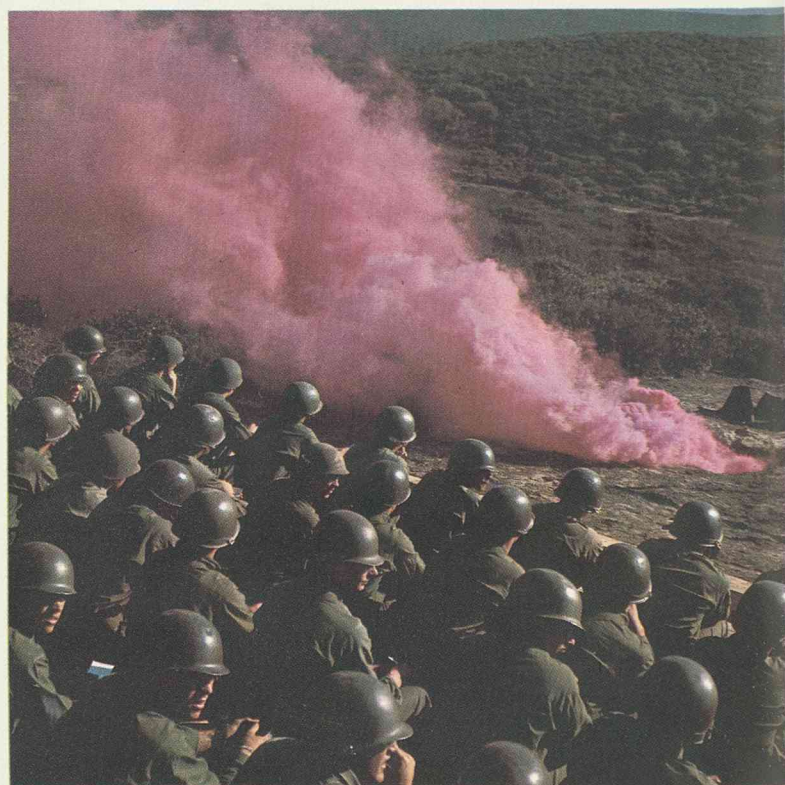
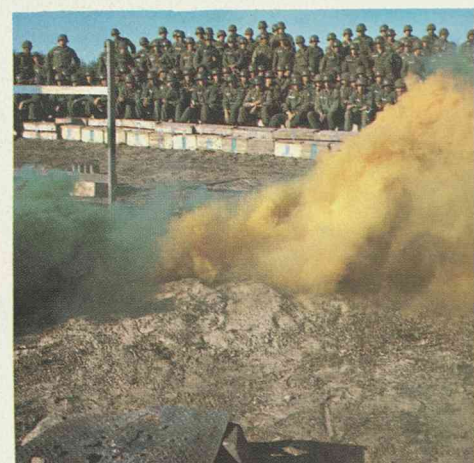


trainfire





cbr





cover and movement



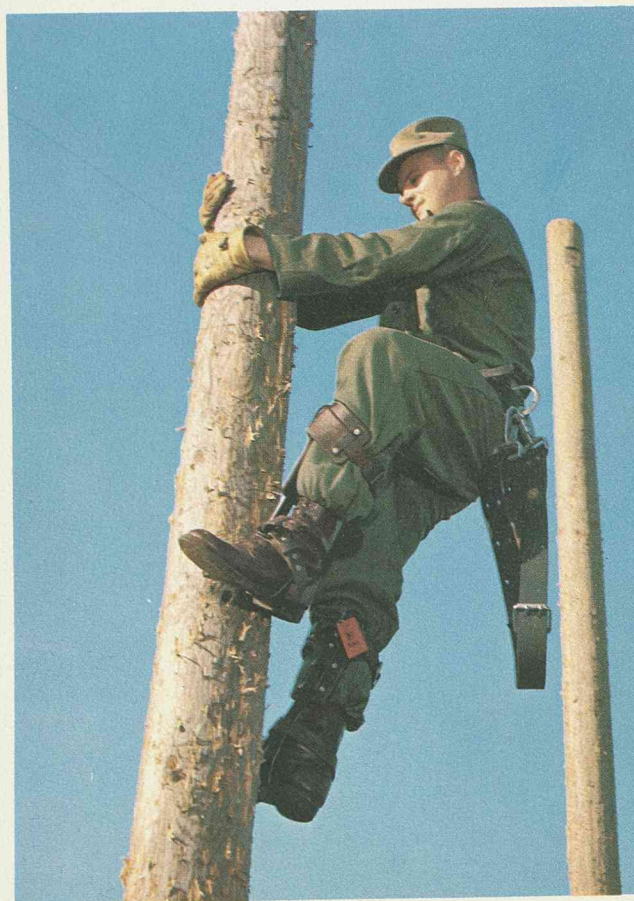
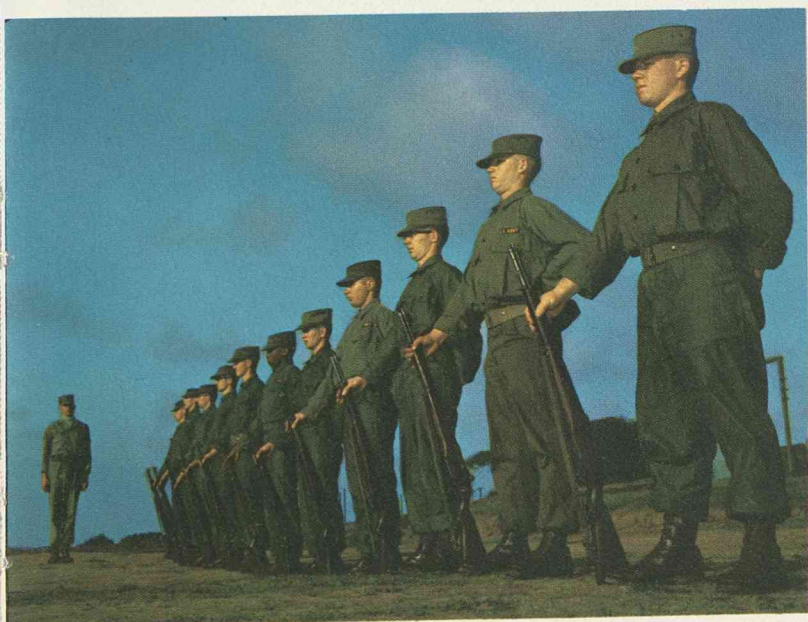


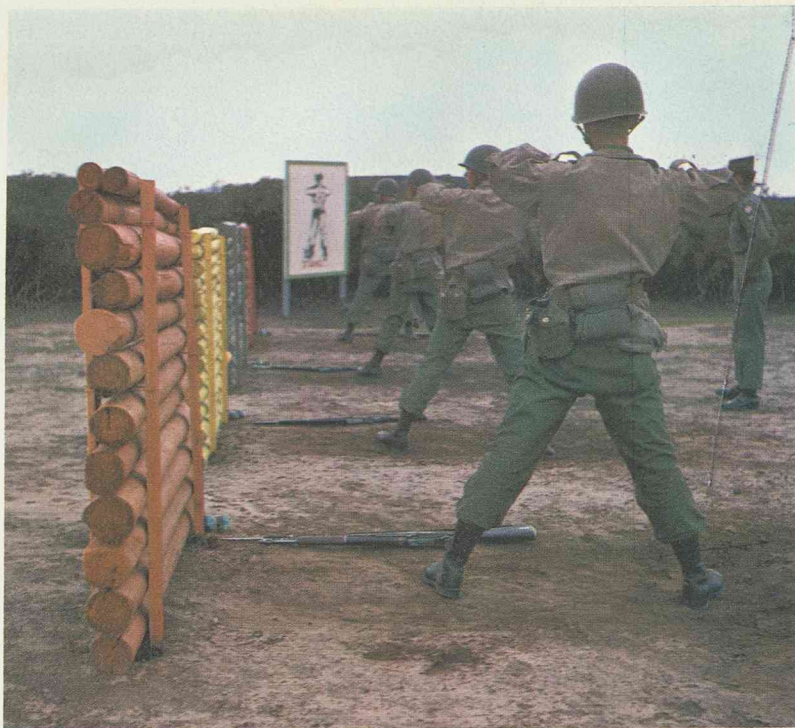


squad patrolling

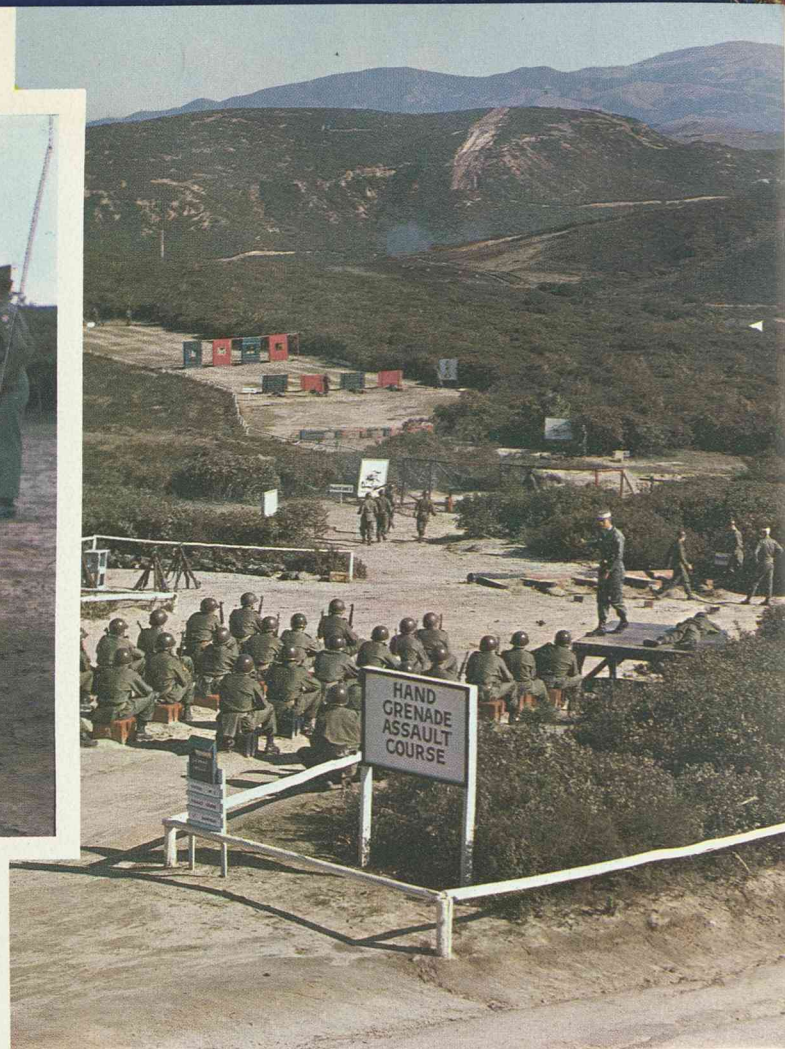
pole
climbing

dismounted drill





grenades

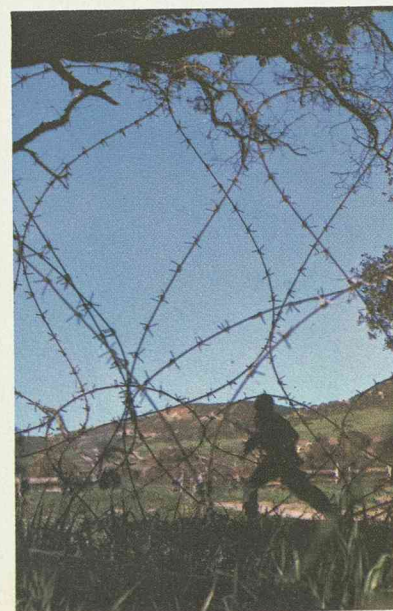
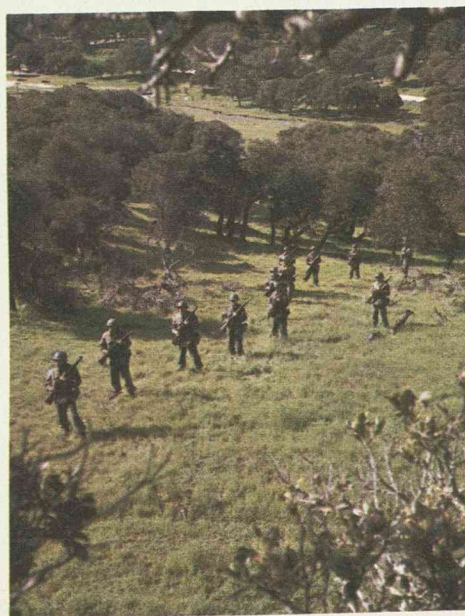
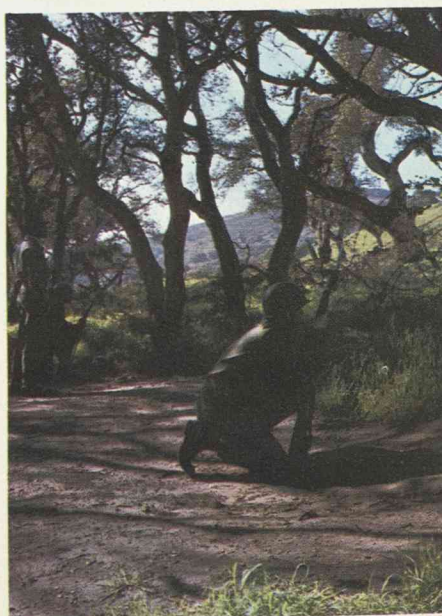


flame thrower



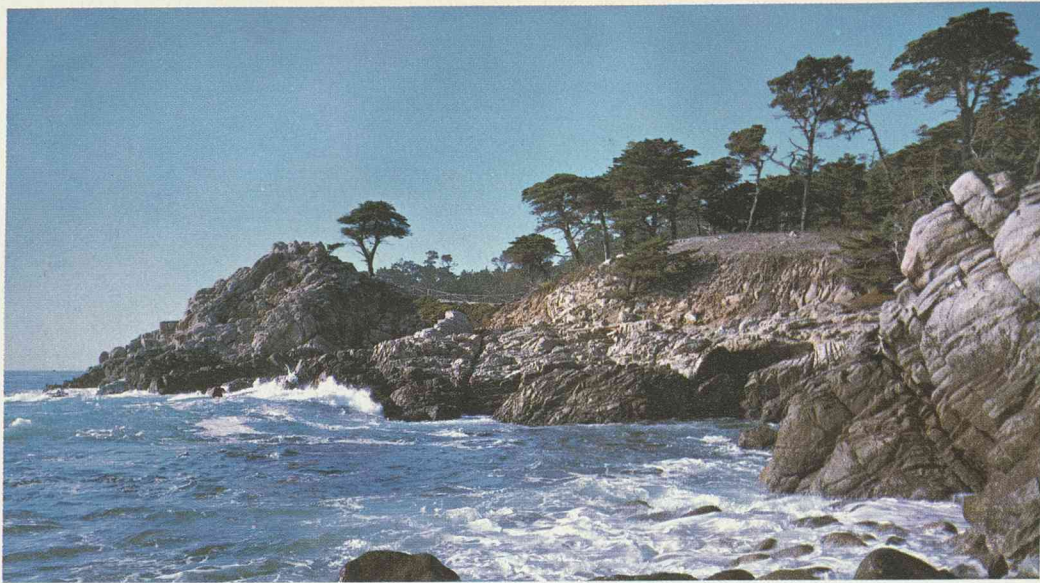


close combat course









coast line



colton hall



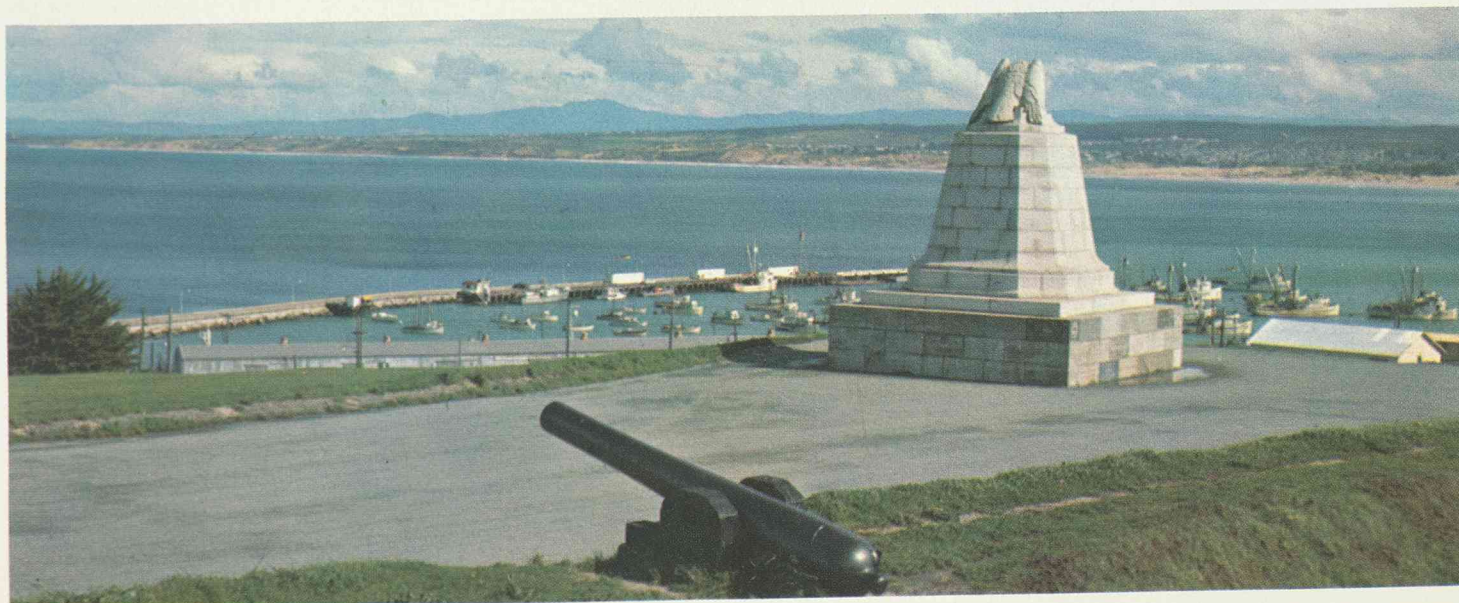
fort ord
golf course



american red cross



soldiers club

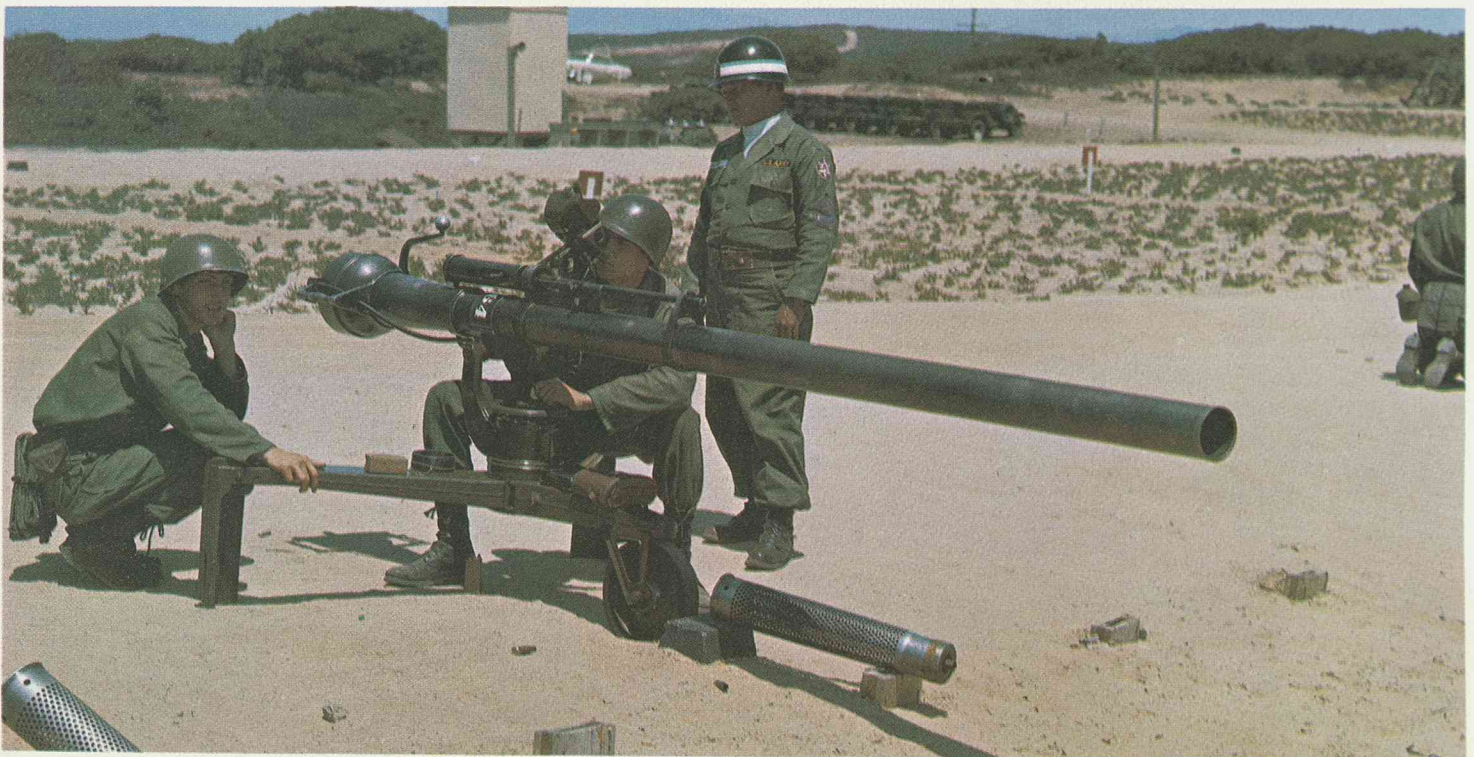


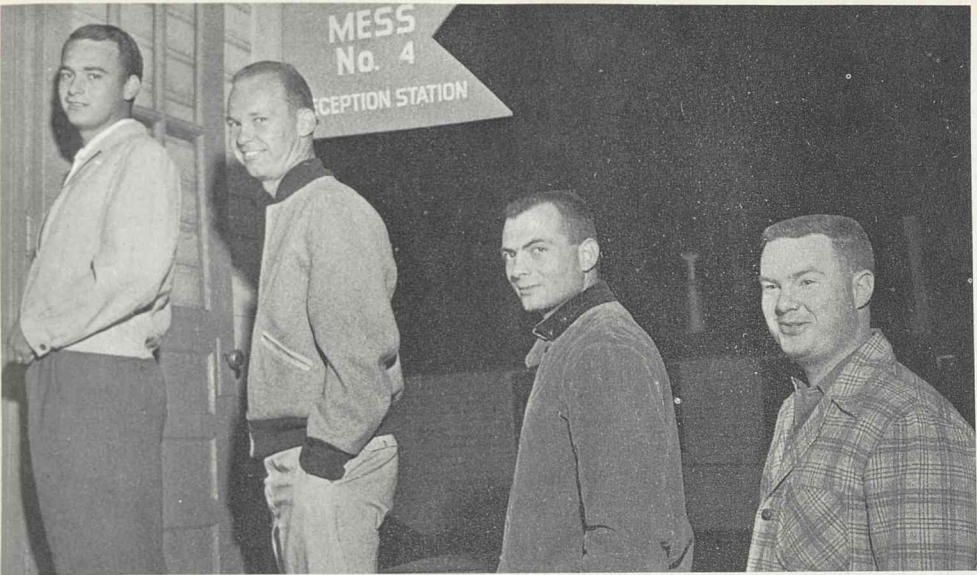
presidio of monterey
toward ft. ord



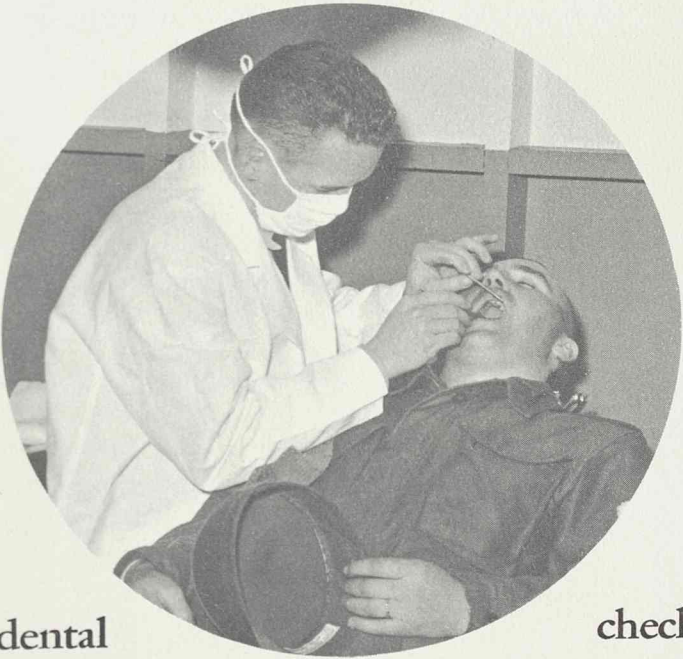
simulated
atomic
blast

106 recoilless rifle



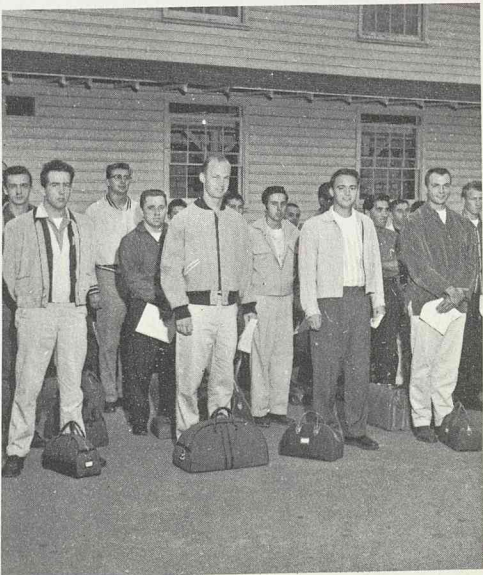
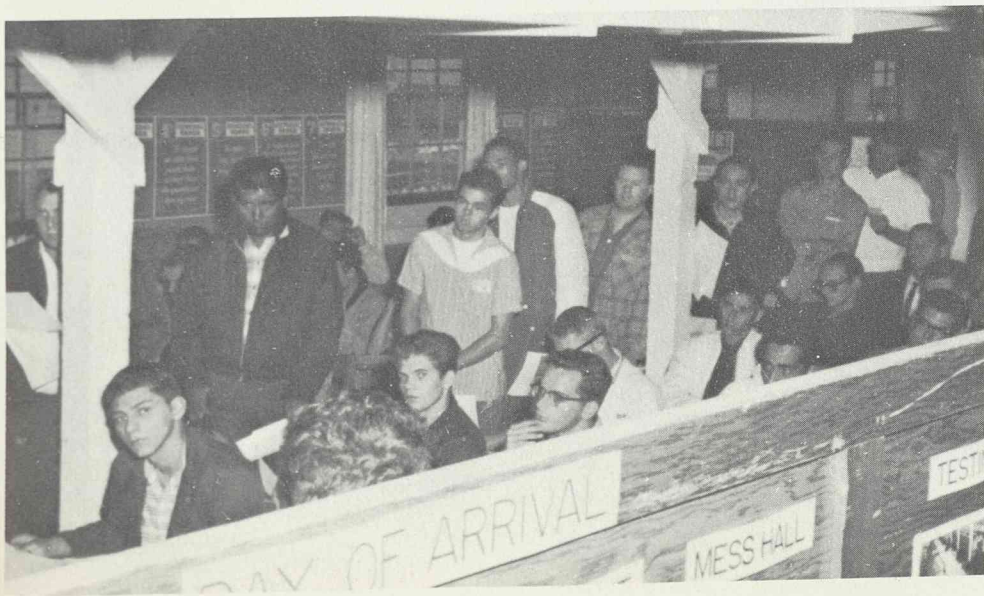
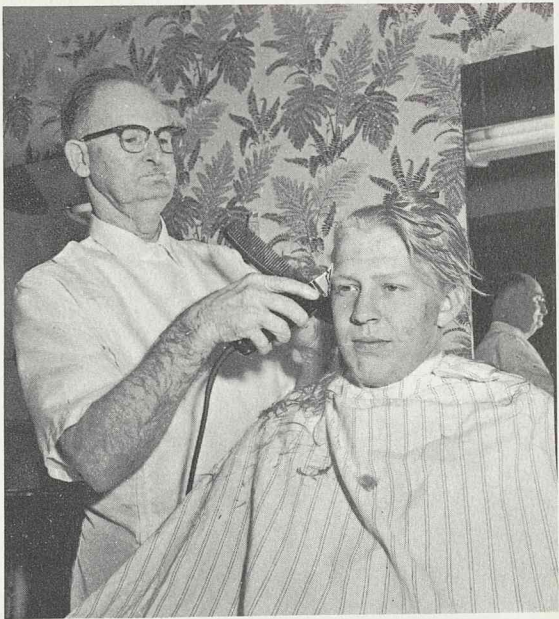


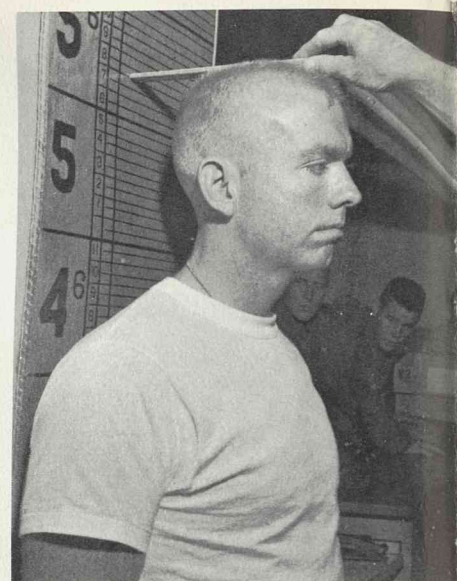
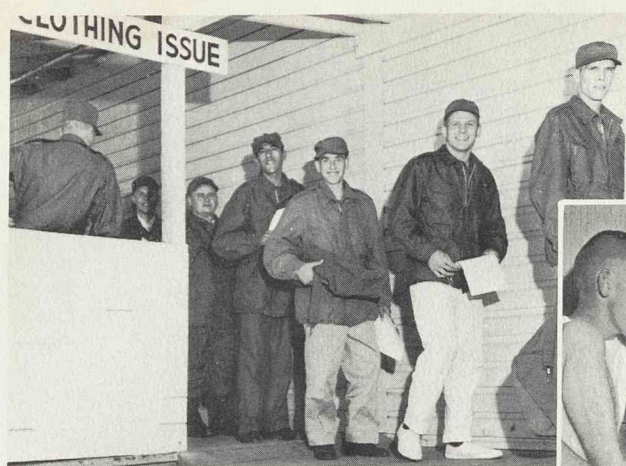
receiving
center



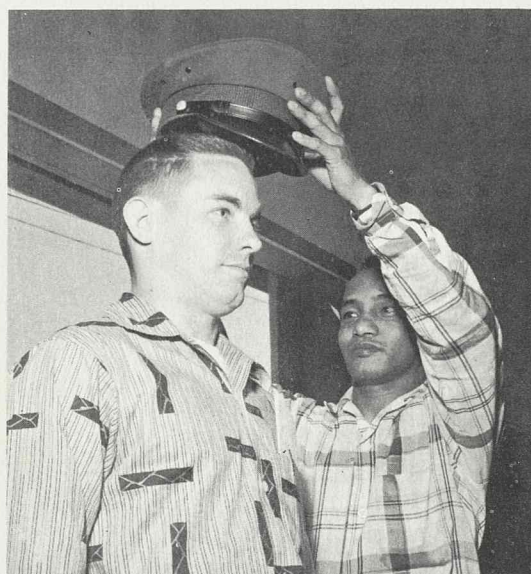
dental

check

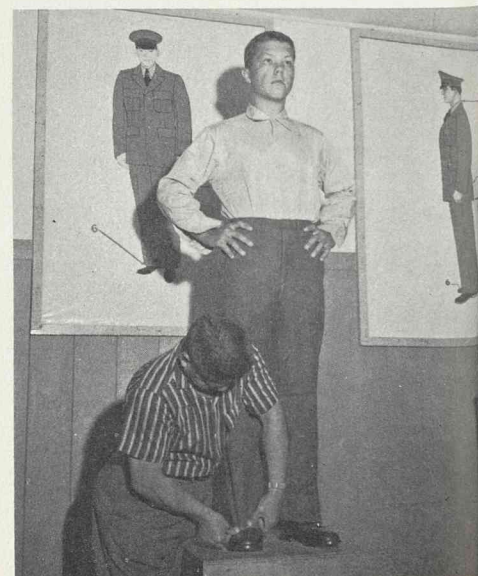
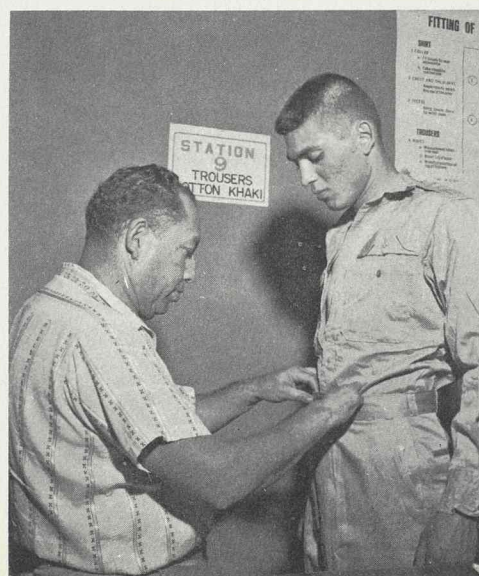
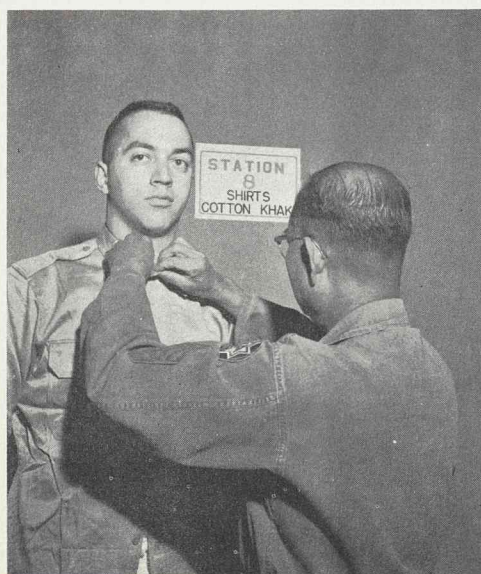
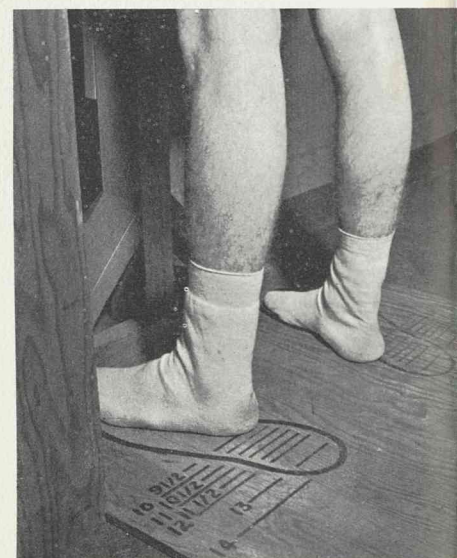


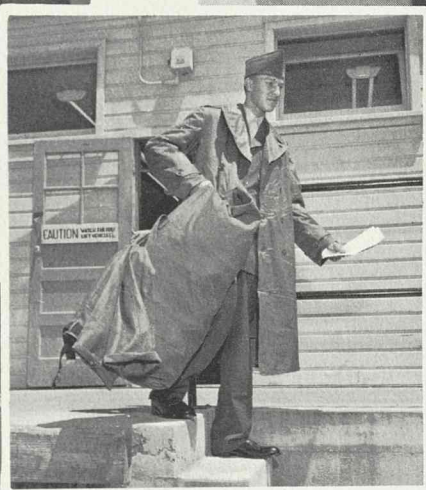
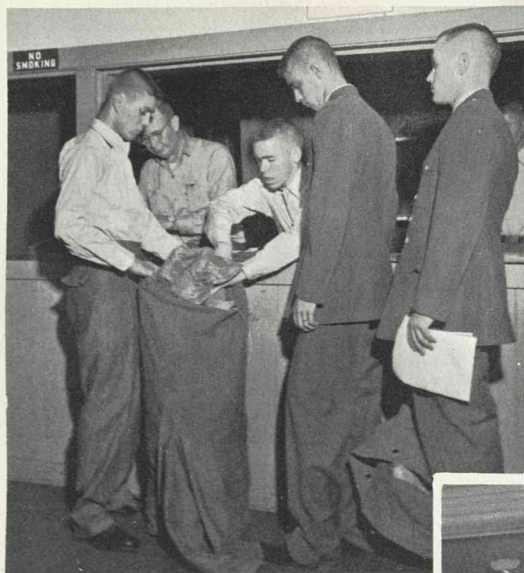


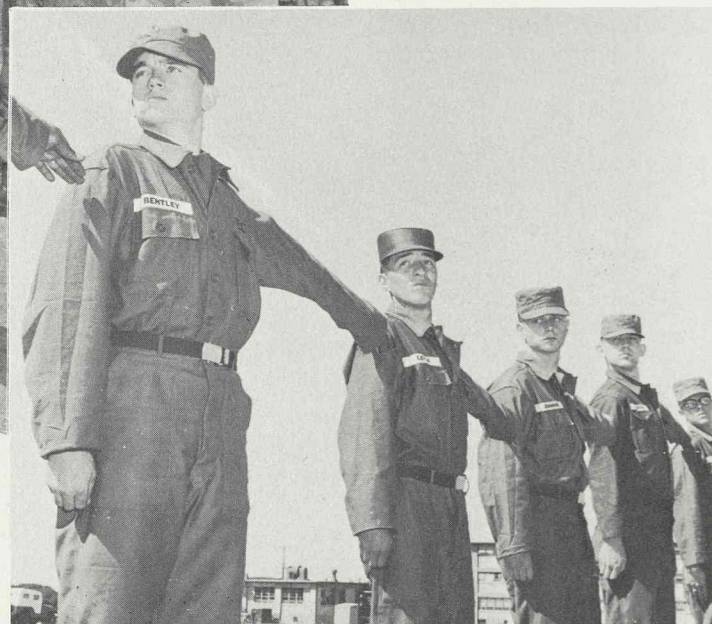
being outfitted from
head to toe



clothing issue

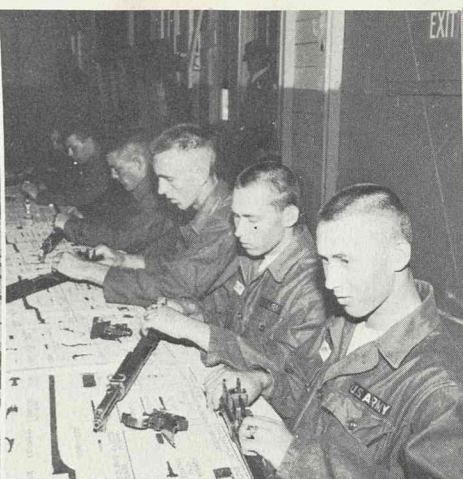




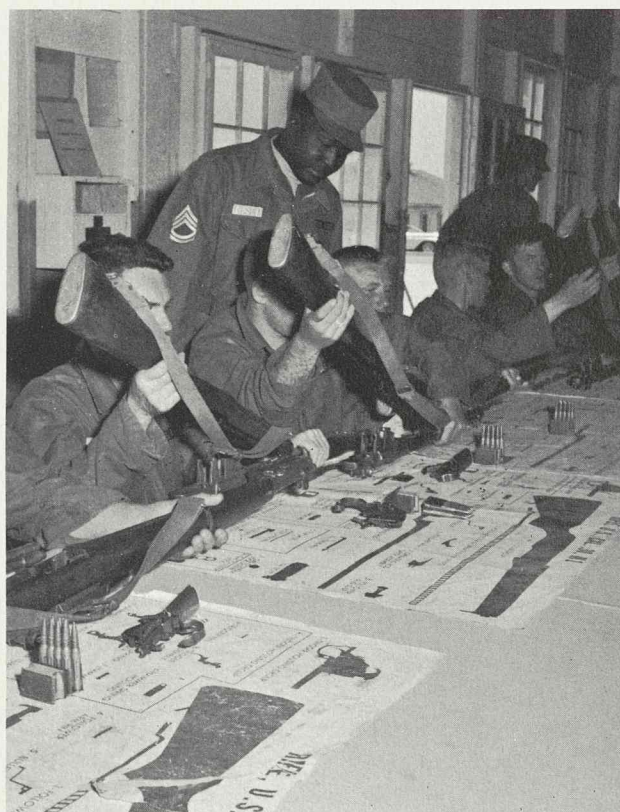


dismounted drill

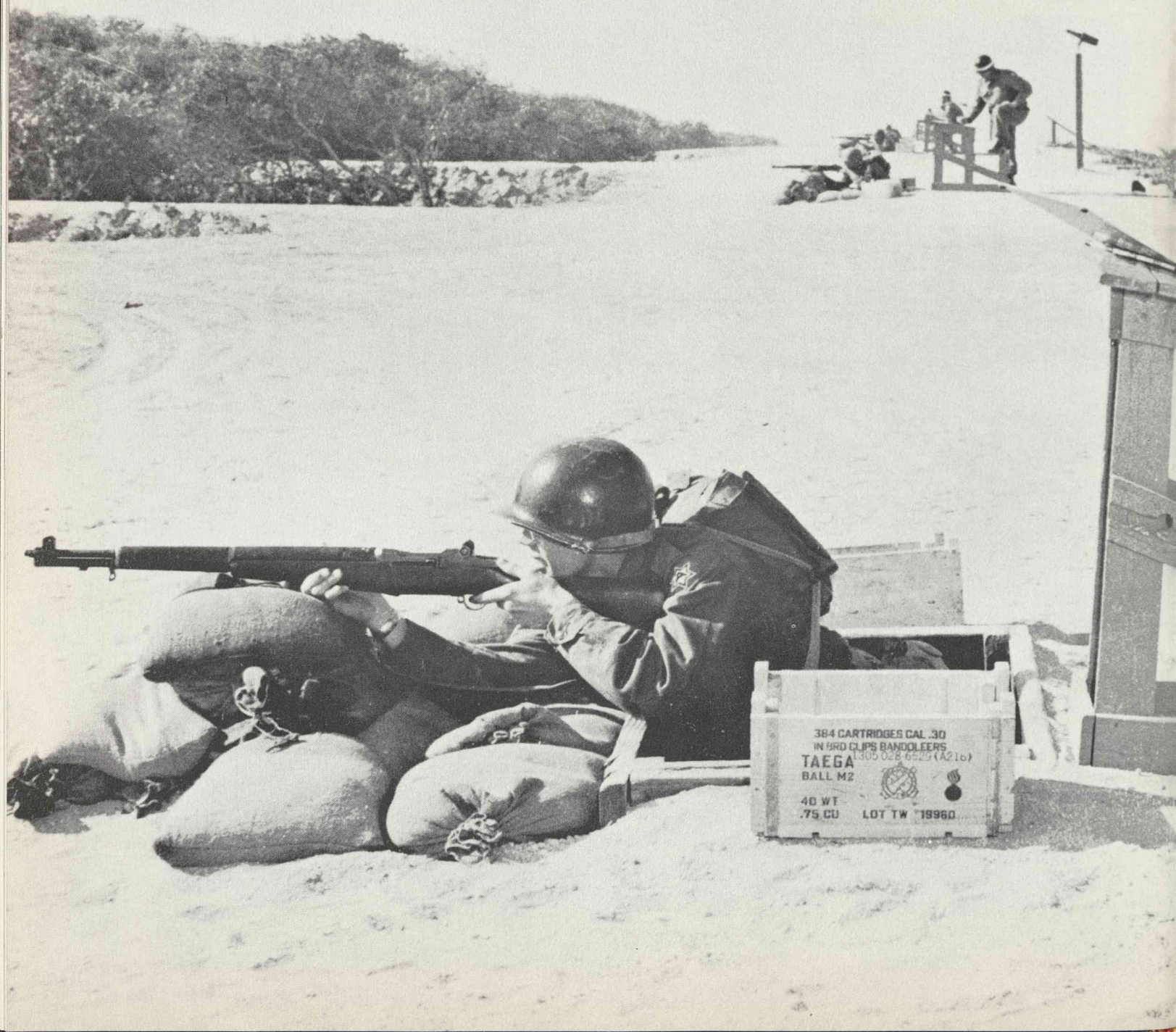




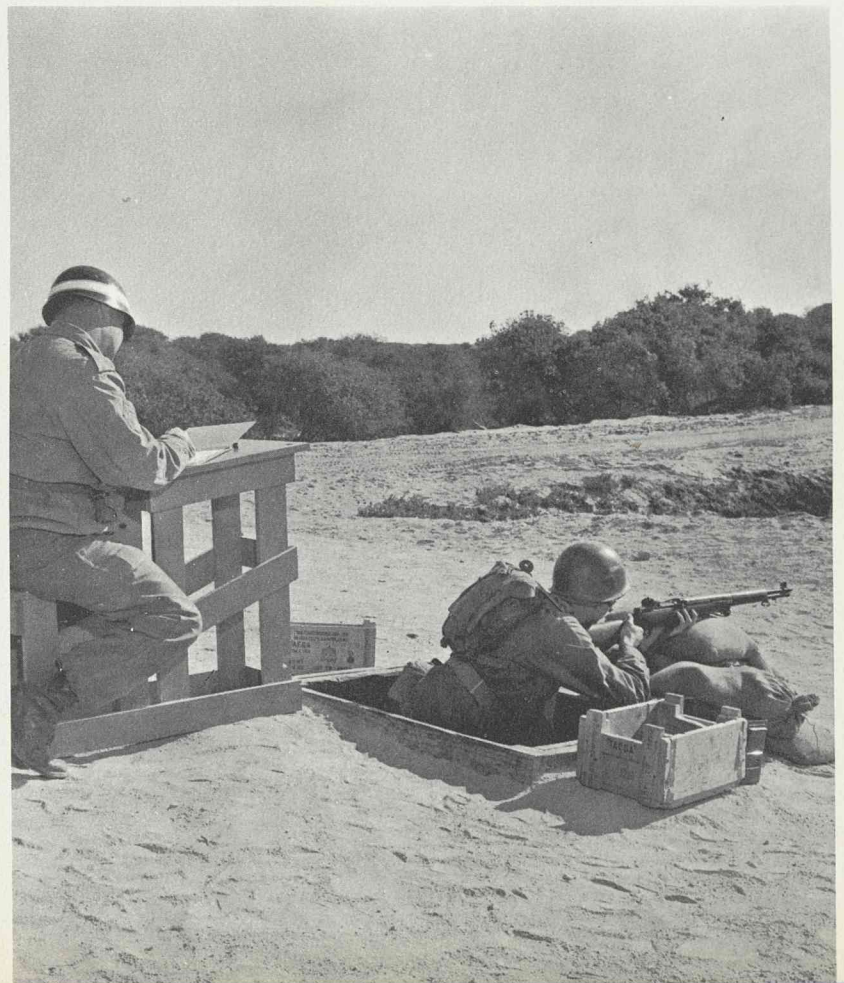
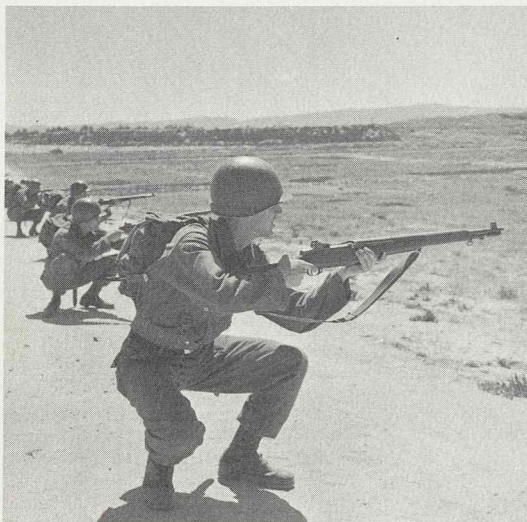
trainfire classroom

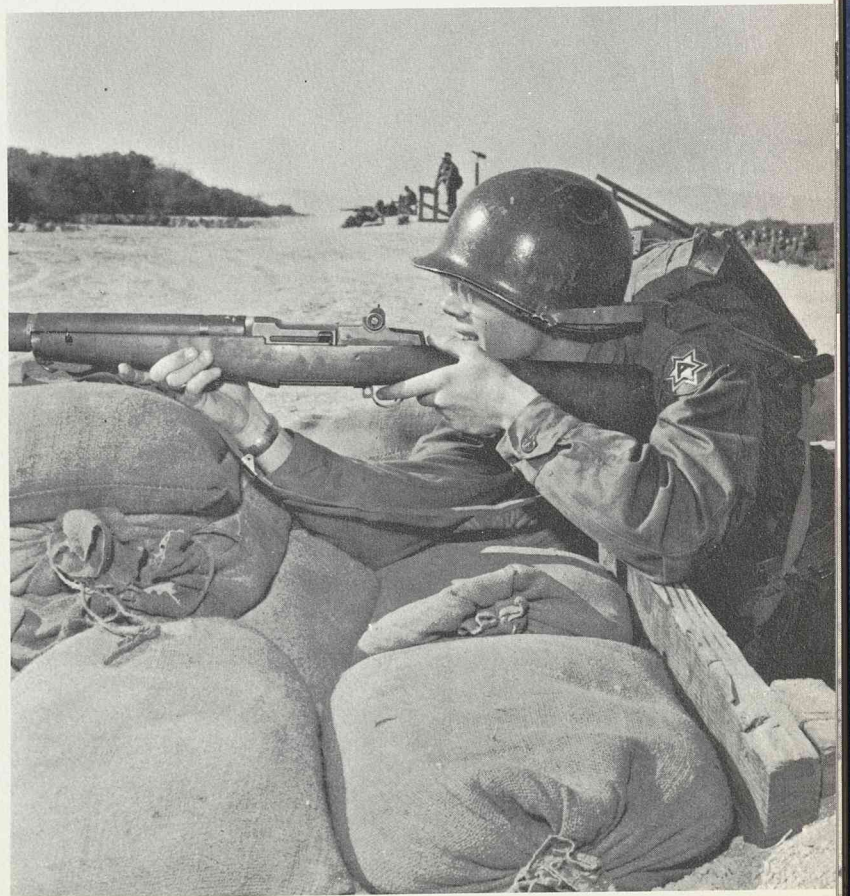


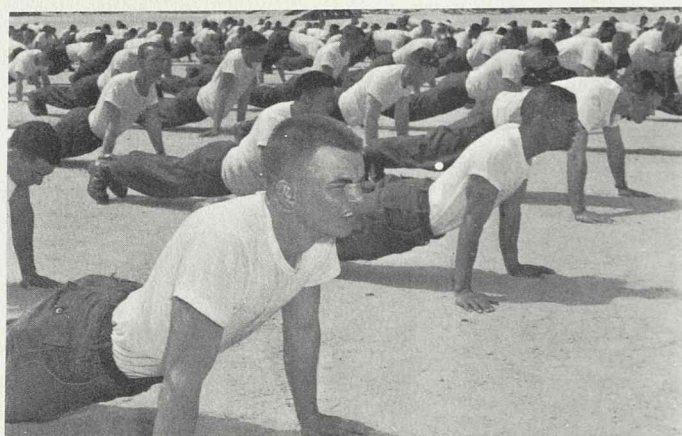
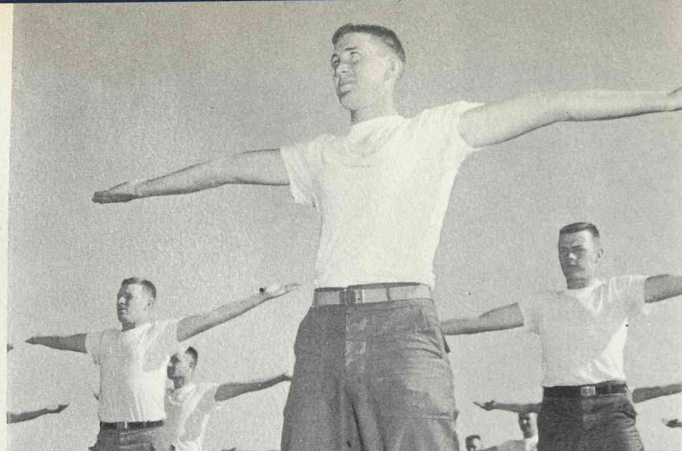
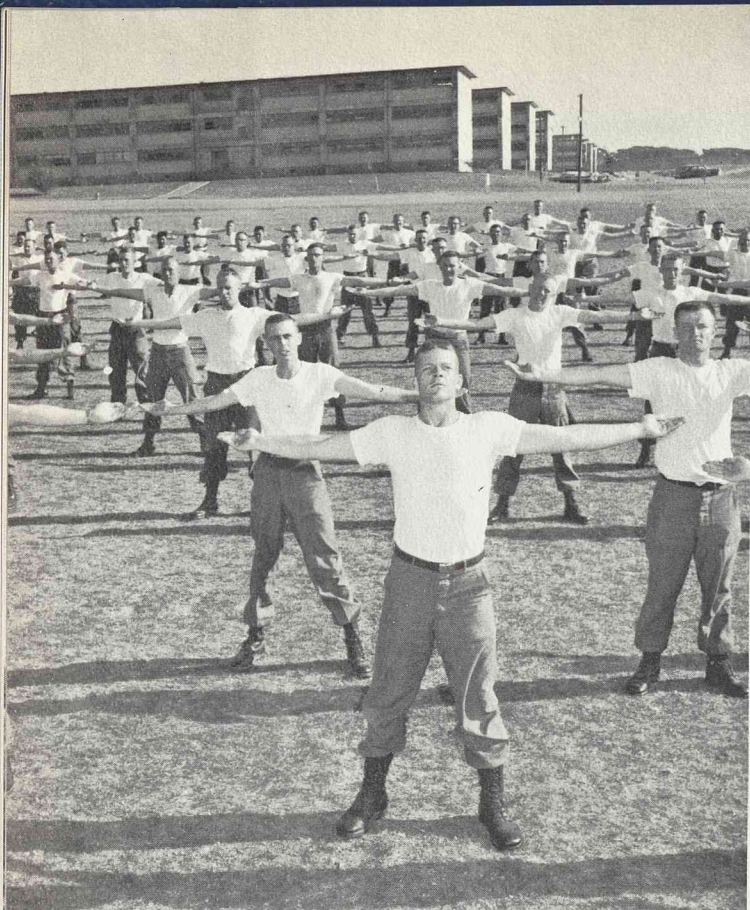
trainfire





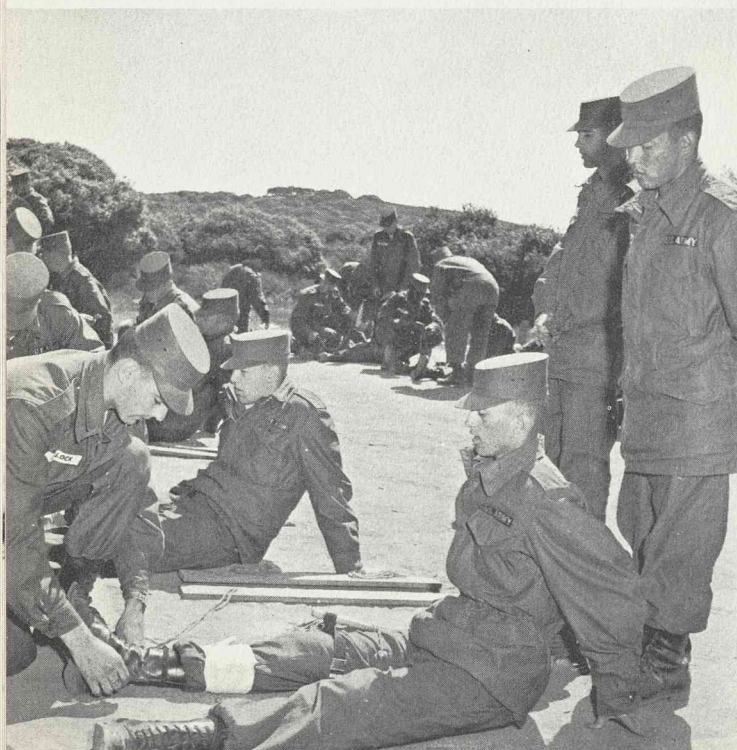






physical training

first aid

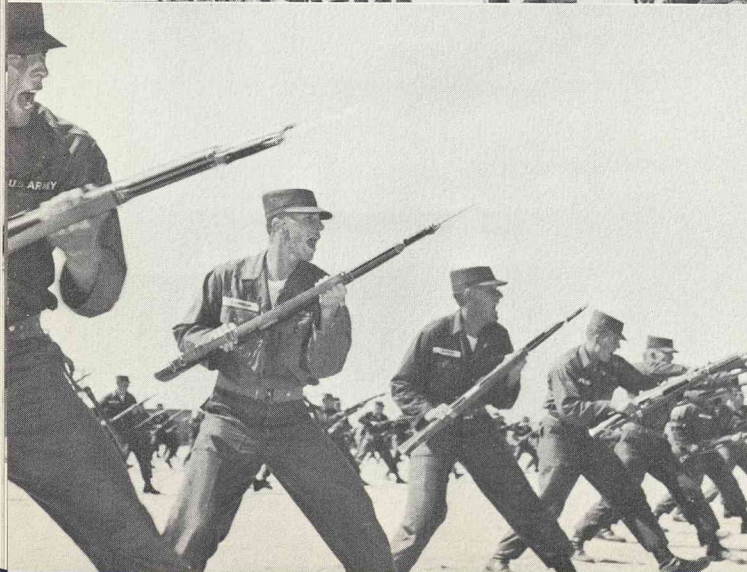
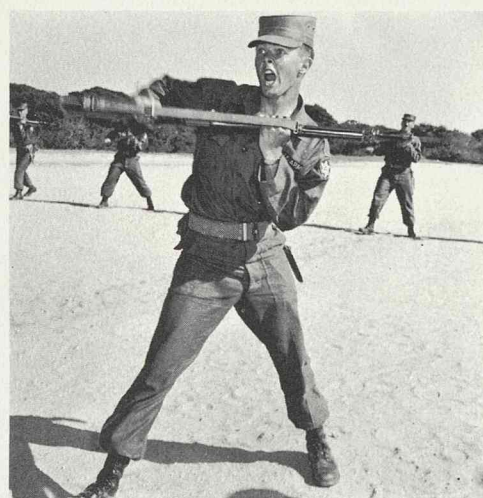


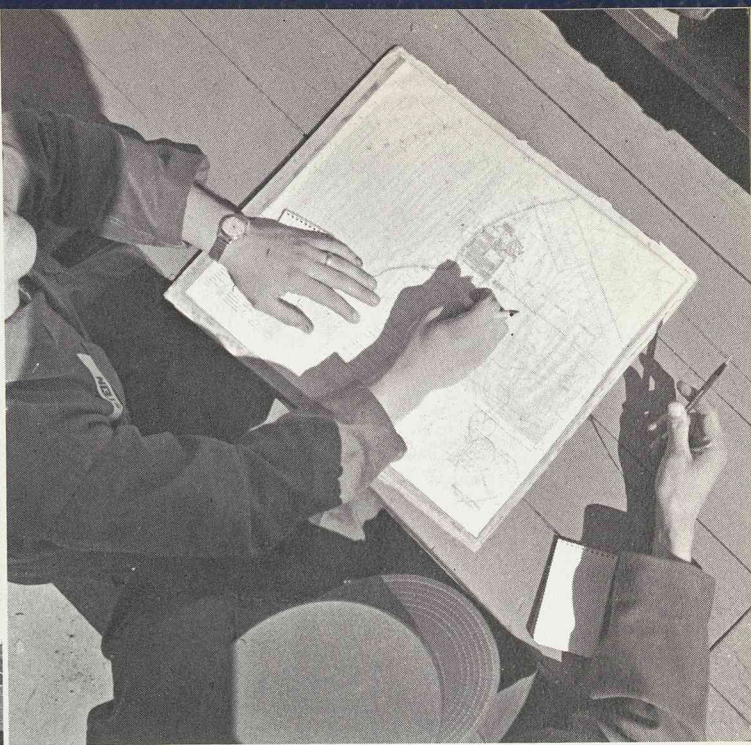


cbr



b
a
y
o
n
e
t

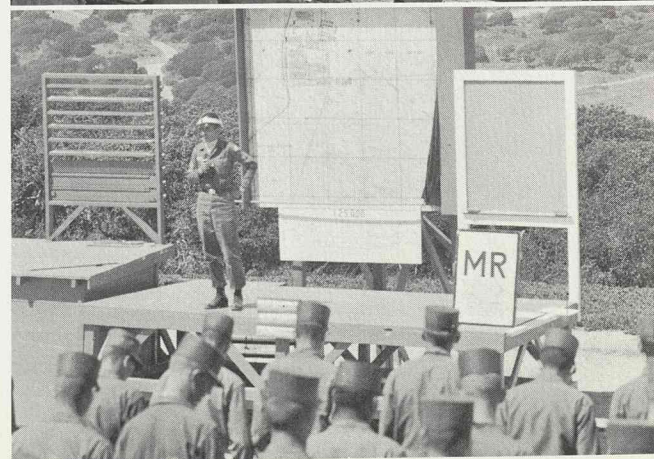
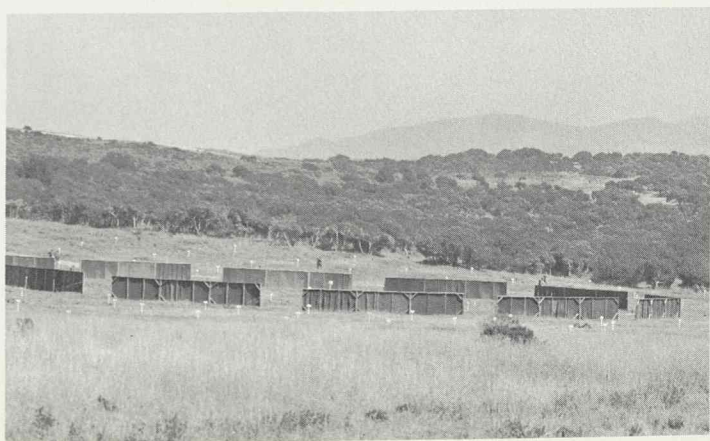
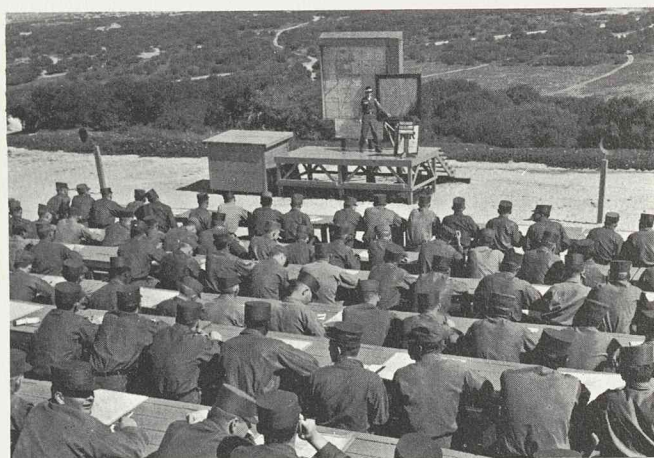
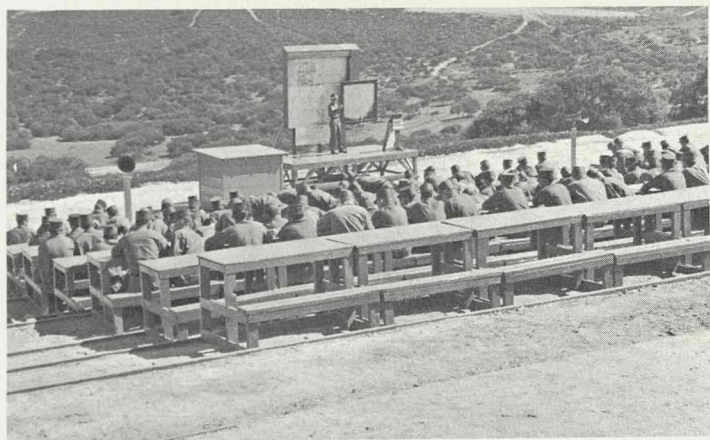




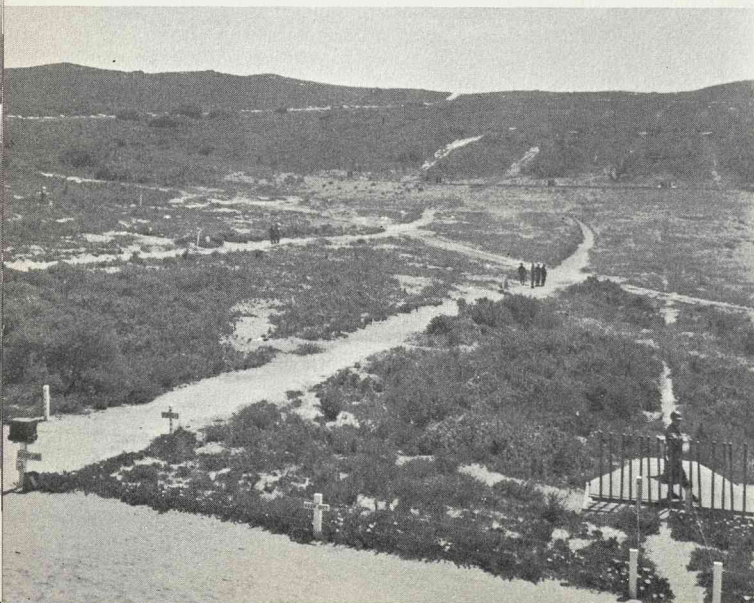
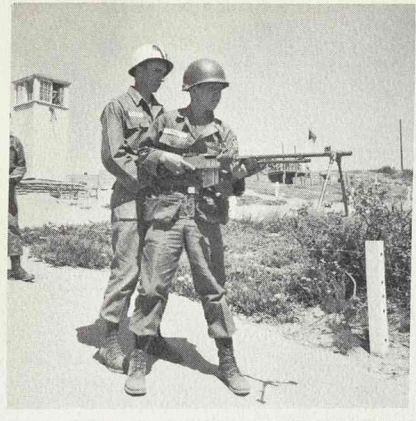
land navigation

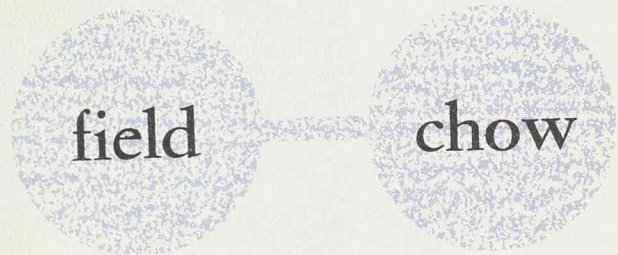
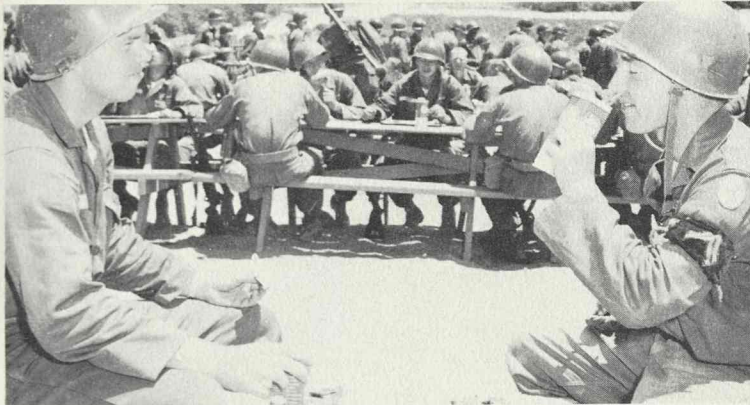
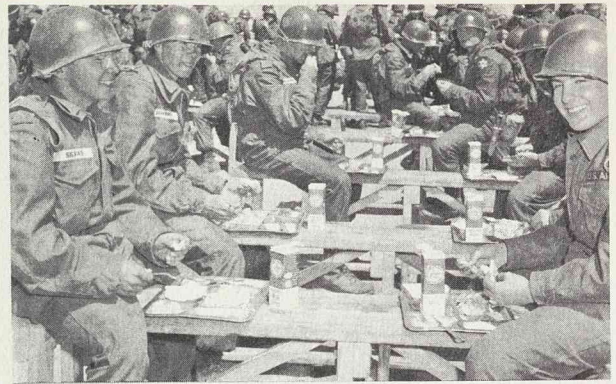


map reading



automatic rifle





c
o
v
e
r

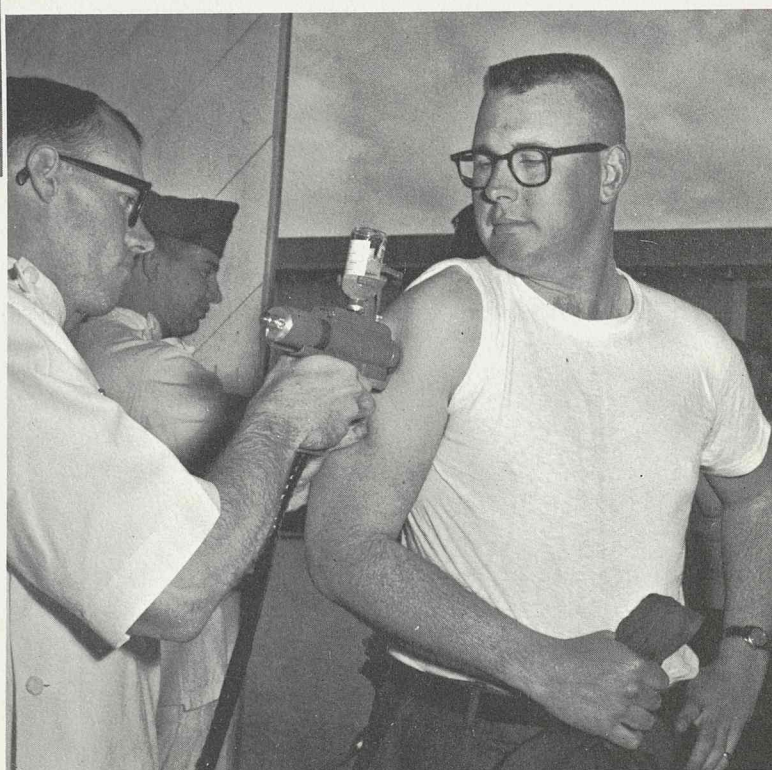
a
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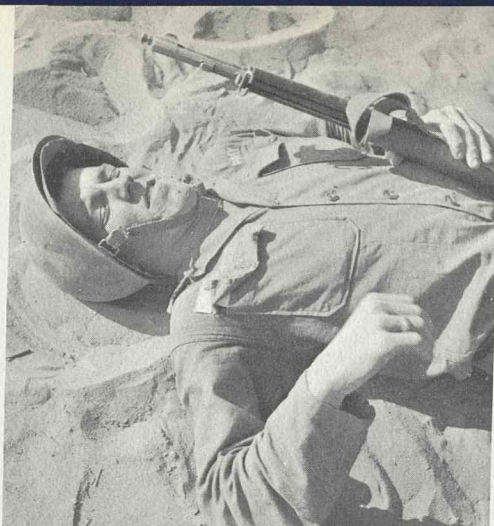
m
o
v
e
m
e
n
t





shots



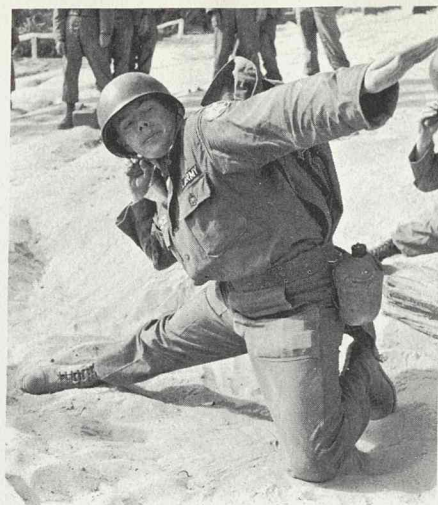


infiltration course



cbr

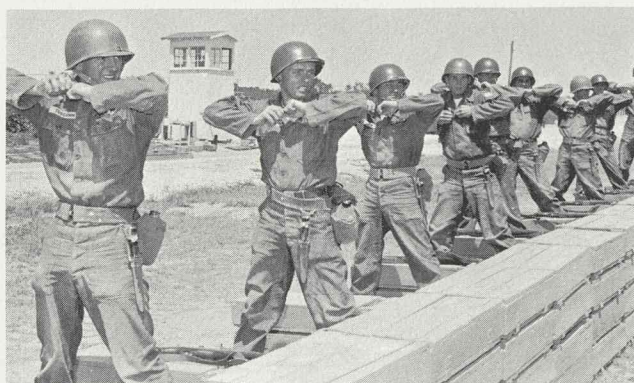


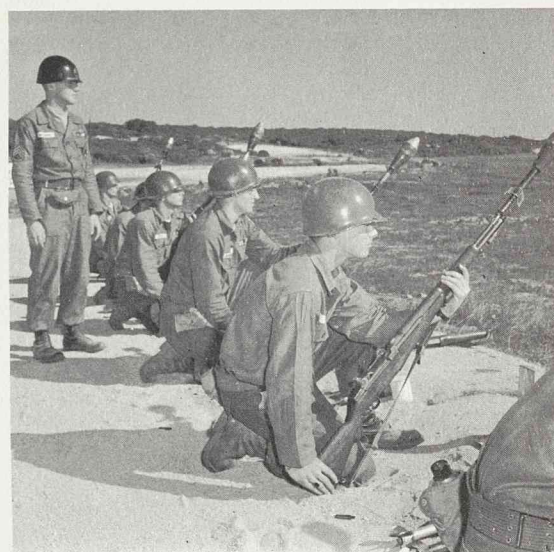


assault course



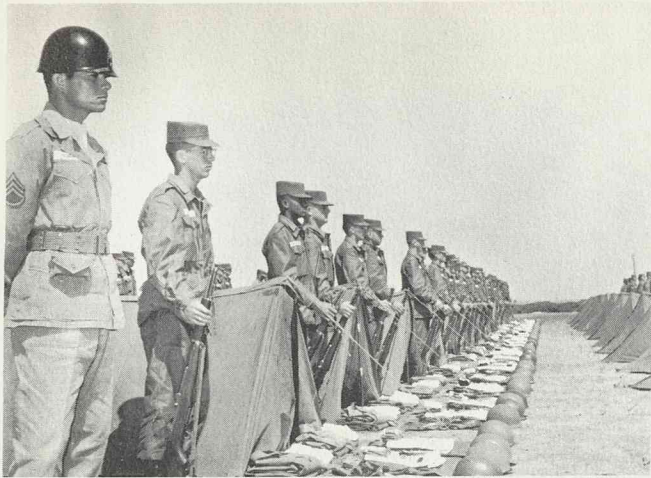
hand grenade





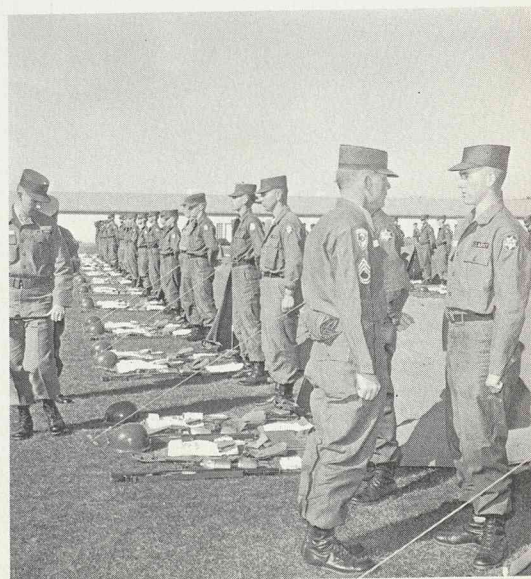
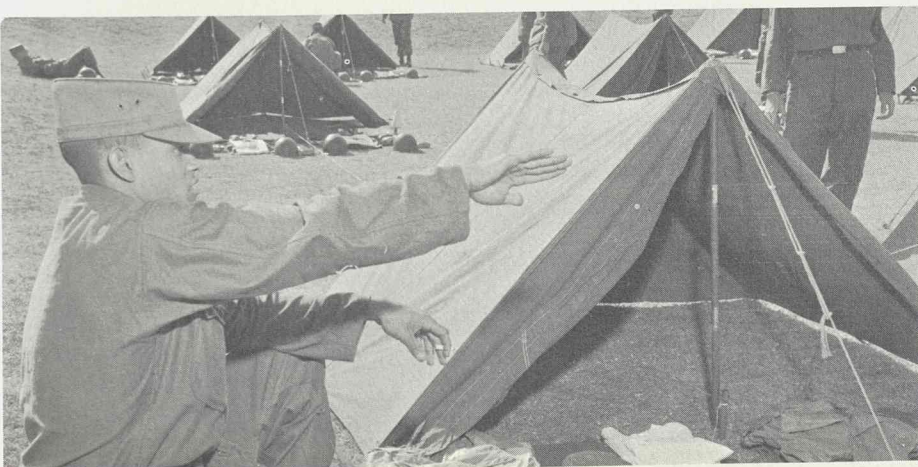
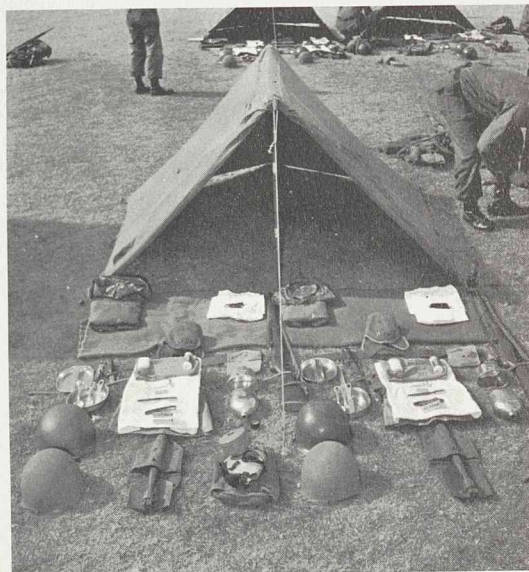
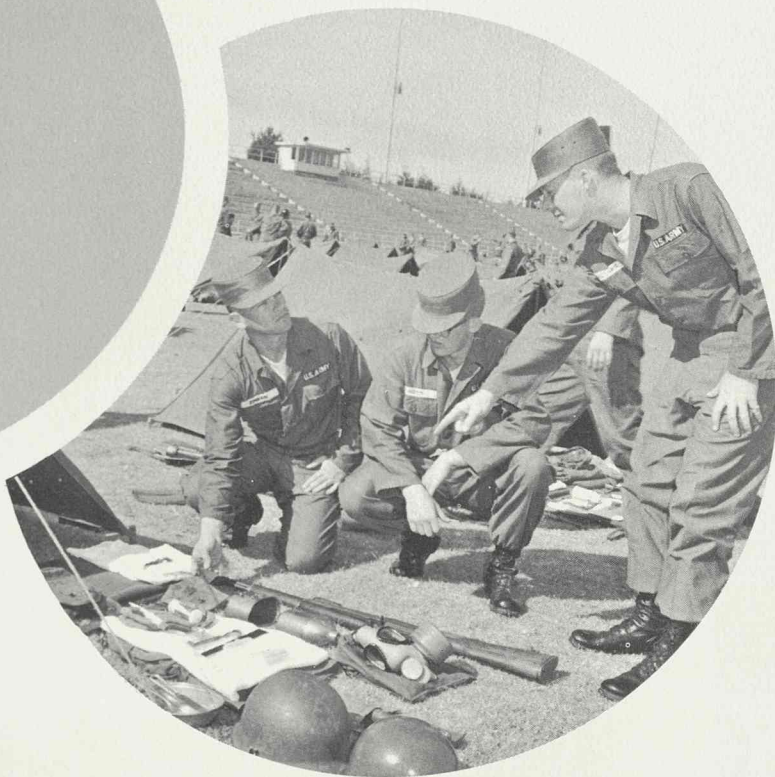
rifle grenades

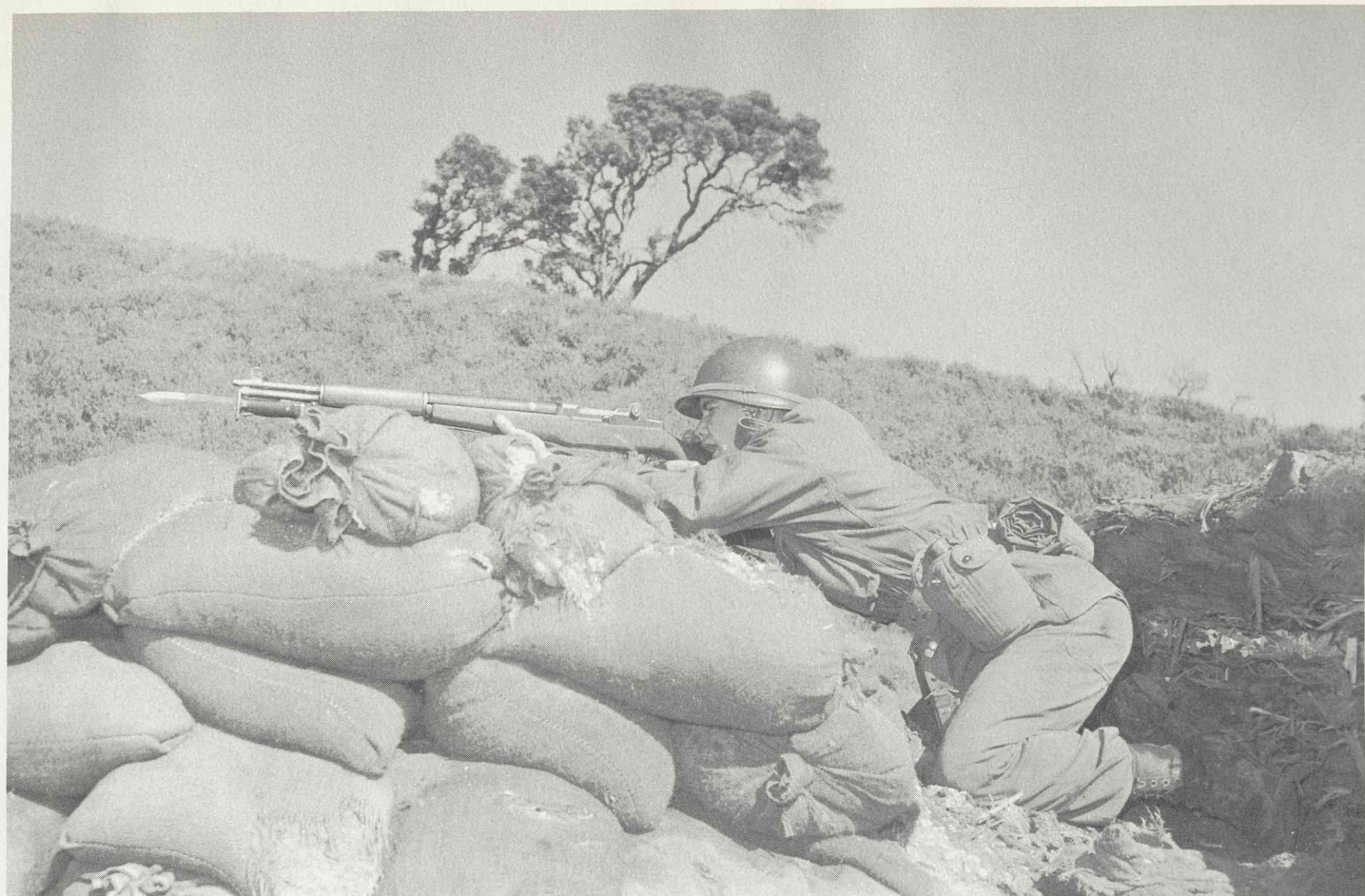




full
field
inspection







close combat course

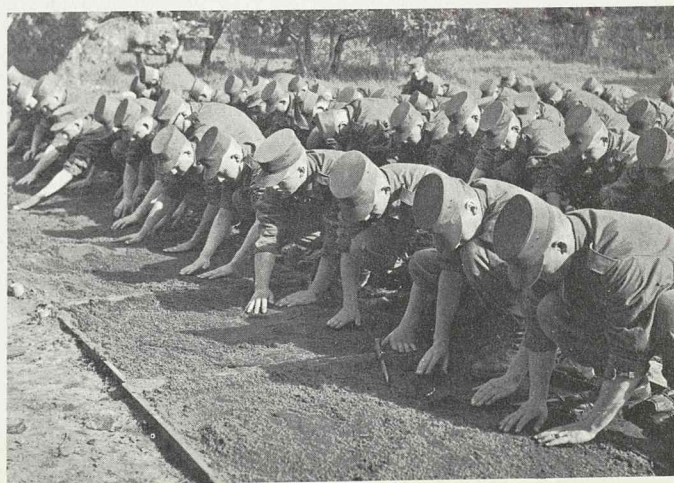


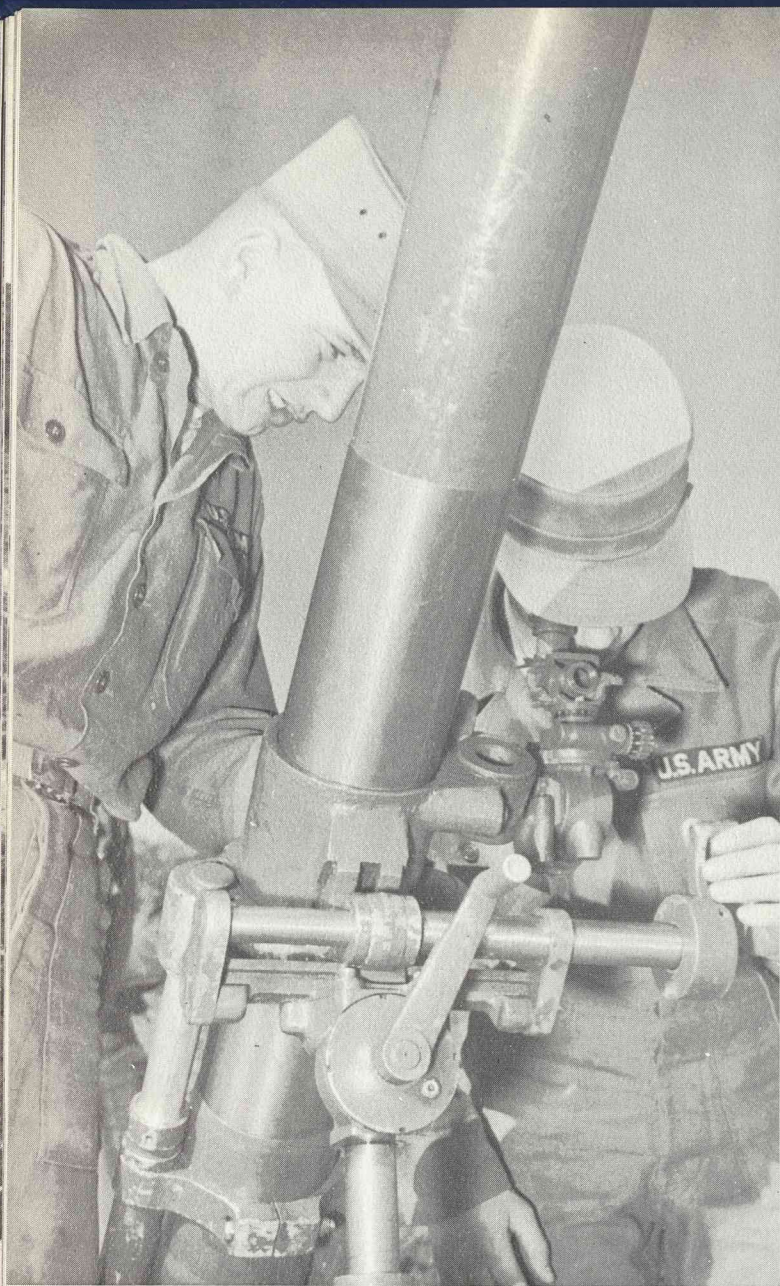


rocket launcher

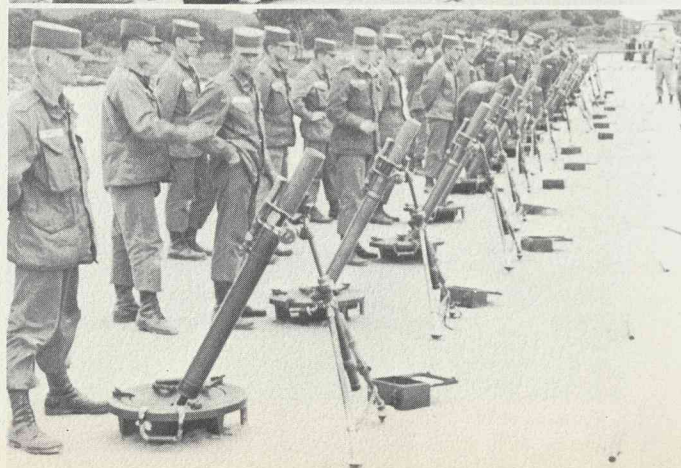
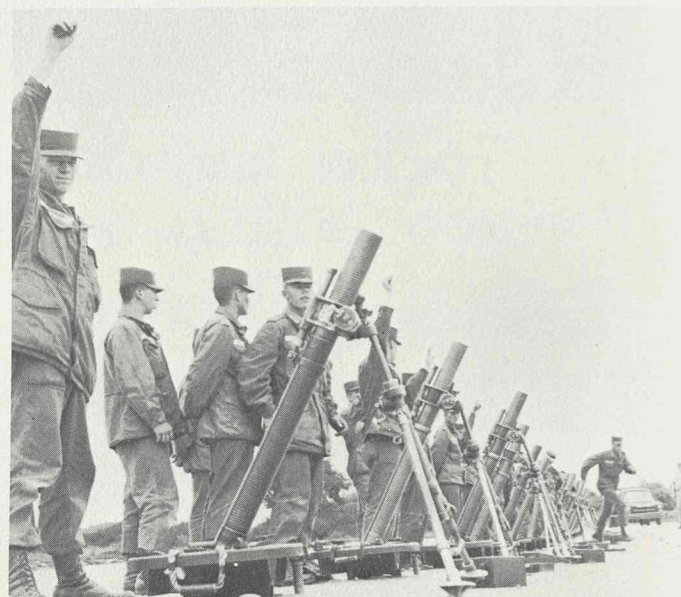


mines





mortar

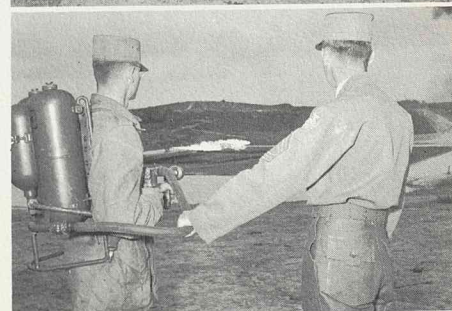
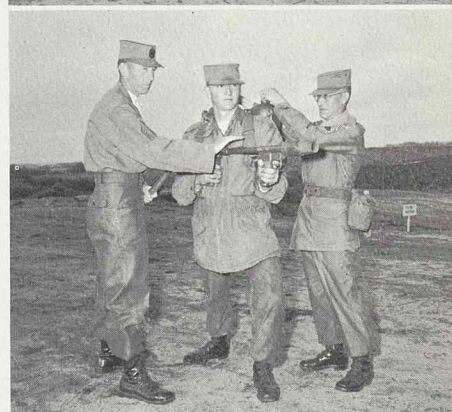


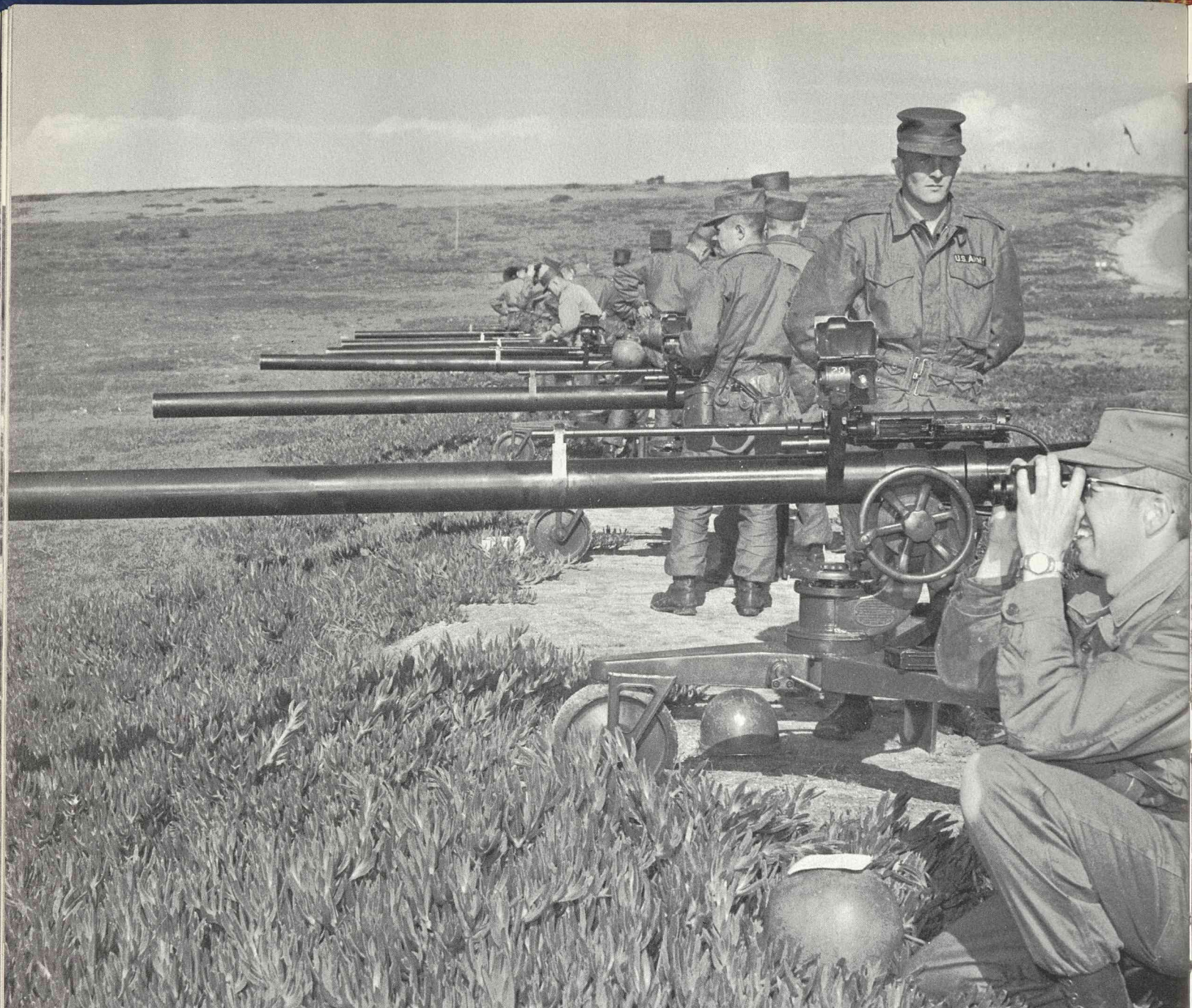


squad patrol

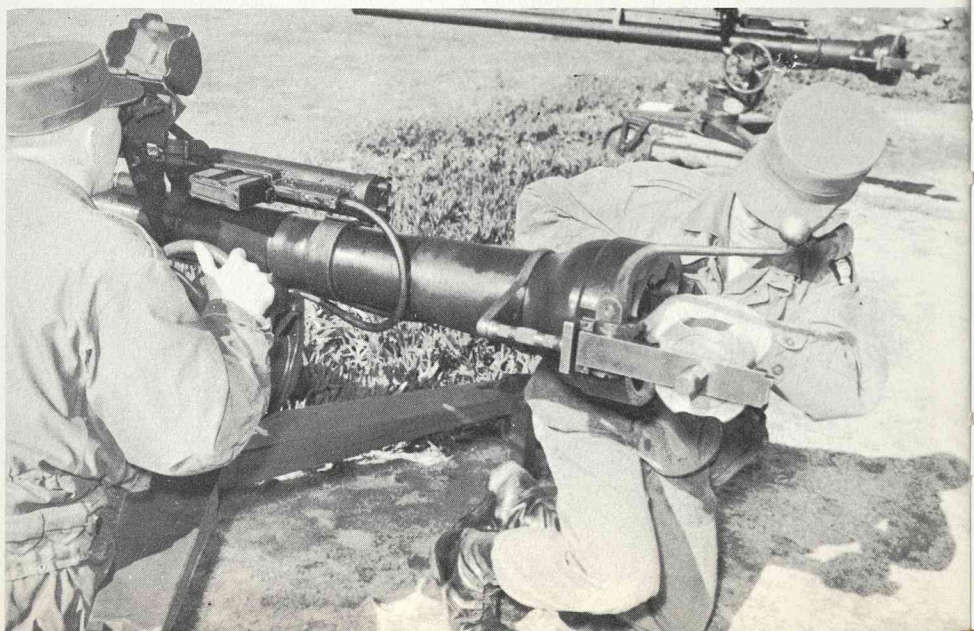


flame thrower





recoilless rifle

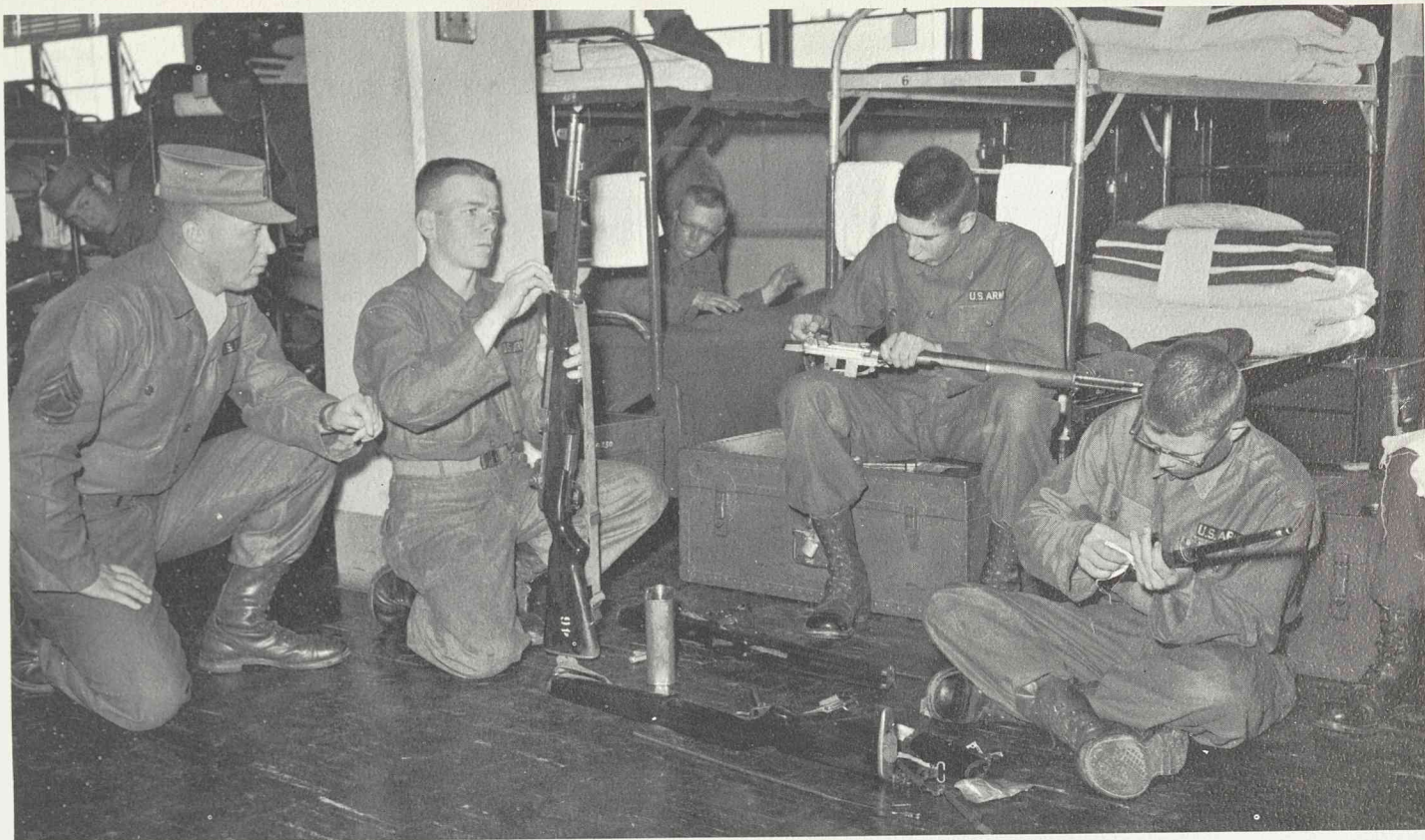




bivouac







barracks life



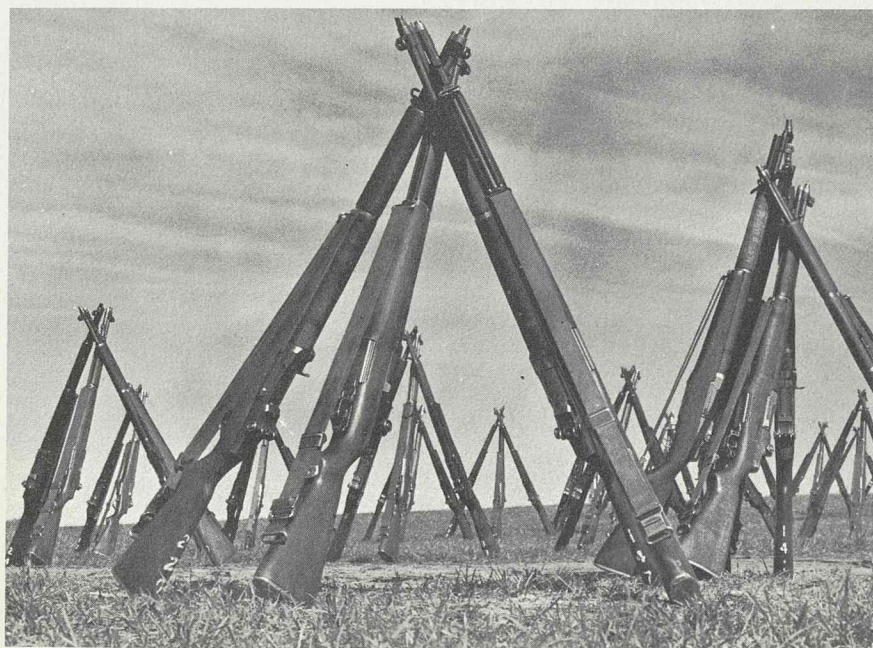


guard at impact area

marching, marching



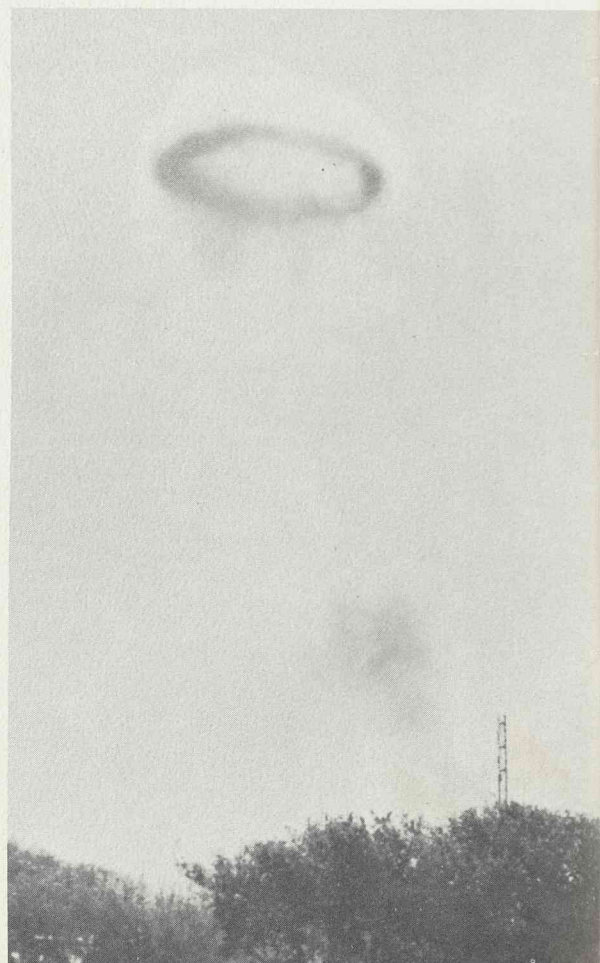
stacked rifles

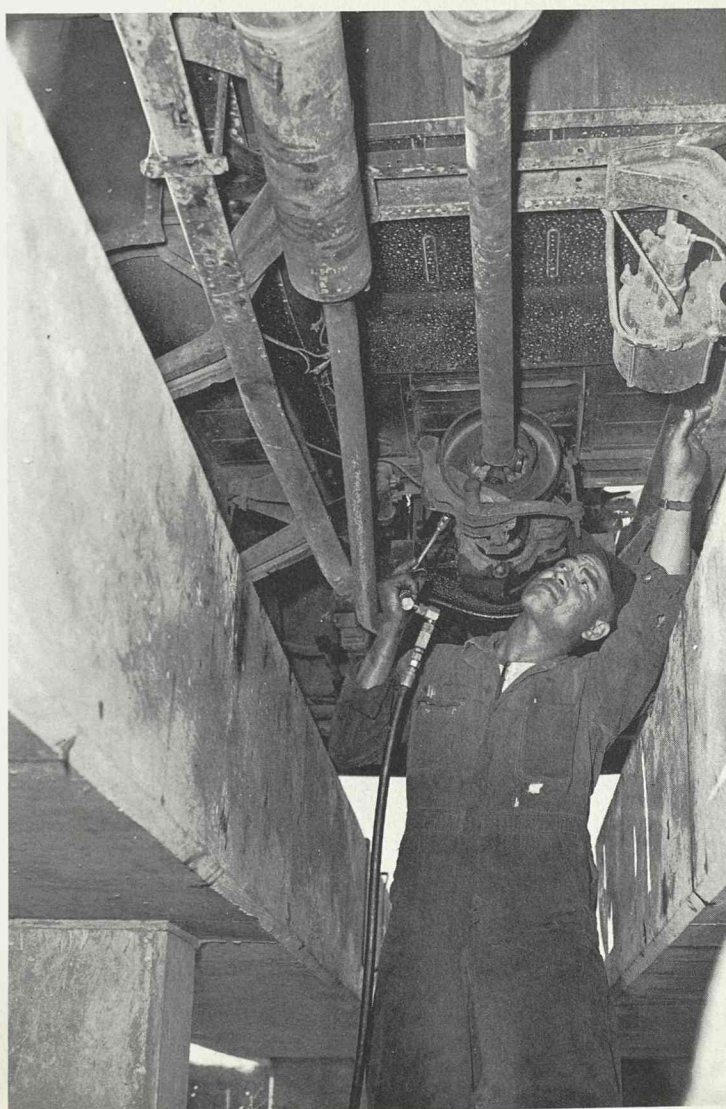


at the front gate



simulated atomic blast





learning to march

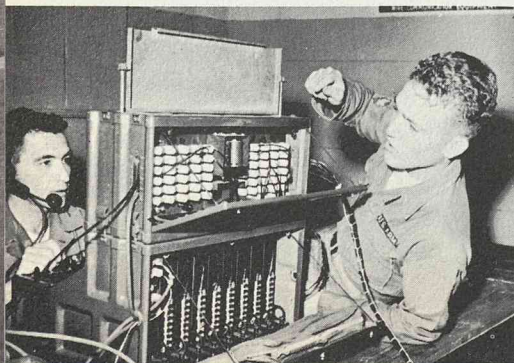
auto mechanics
course



pole climbing

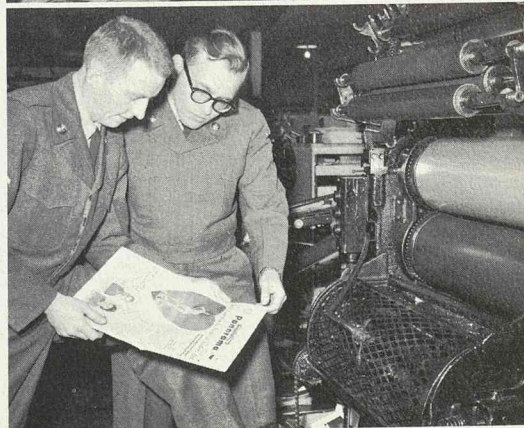
signal
training

class work





on-the-job trainees take active parts in P. I. O's daily radio broadcasts and in the production of the weekly post newspaper, the fort ord panorama.

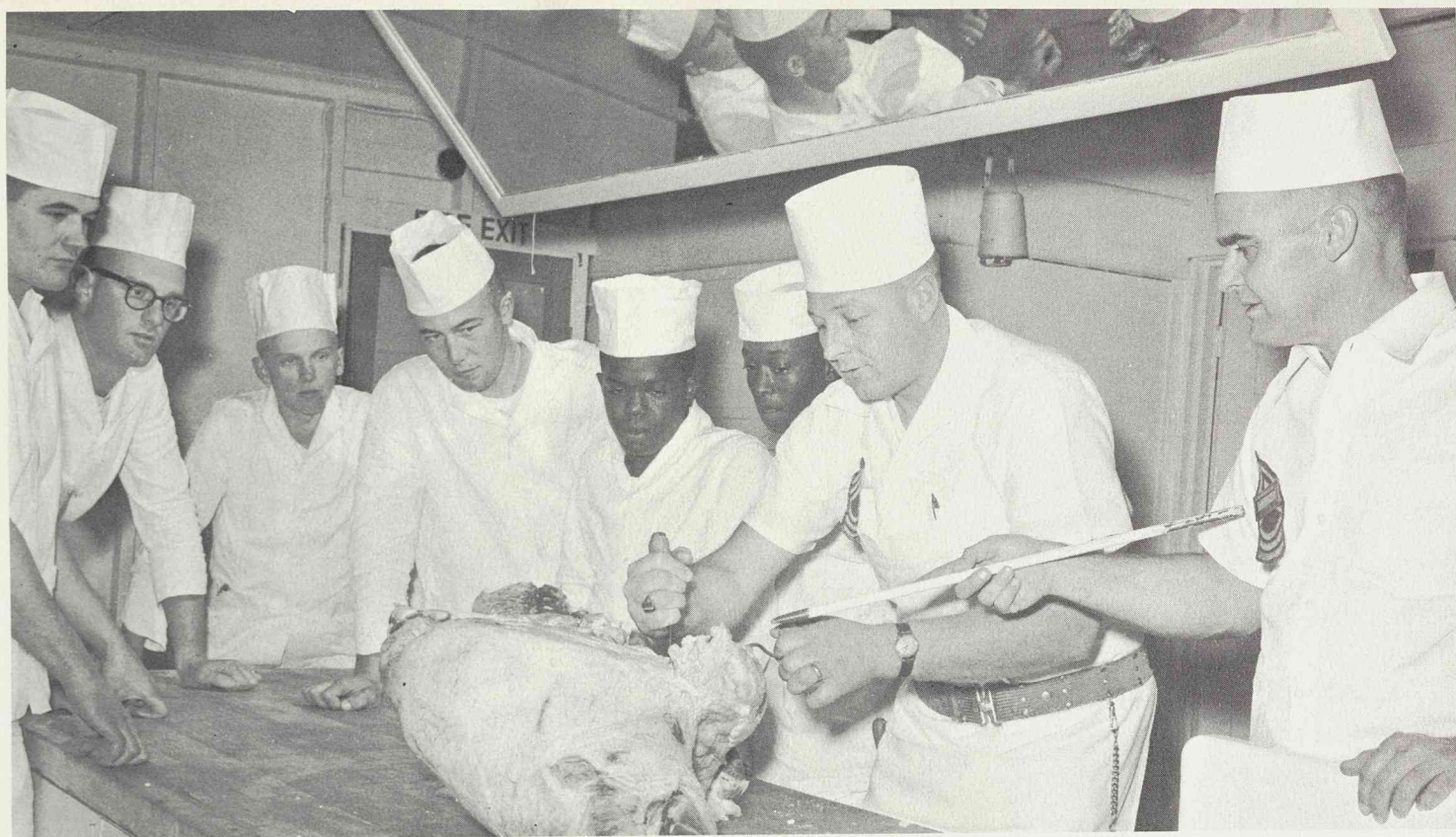




▲ — basic army administration school — ▲

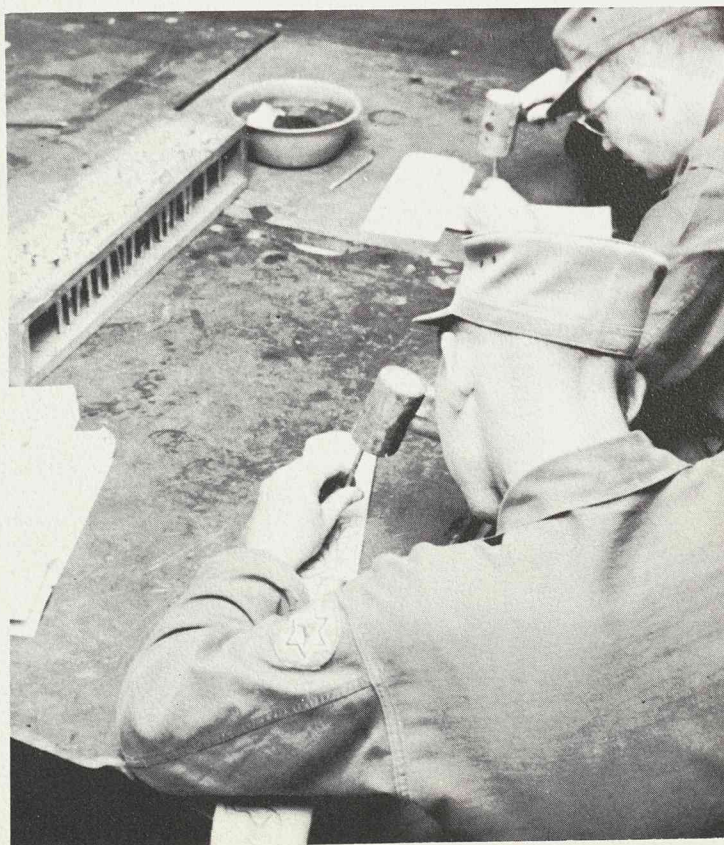
signal communication

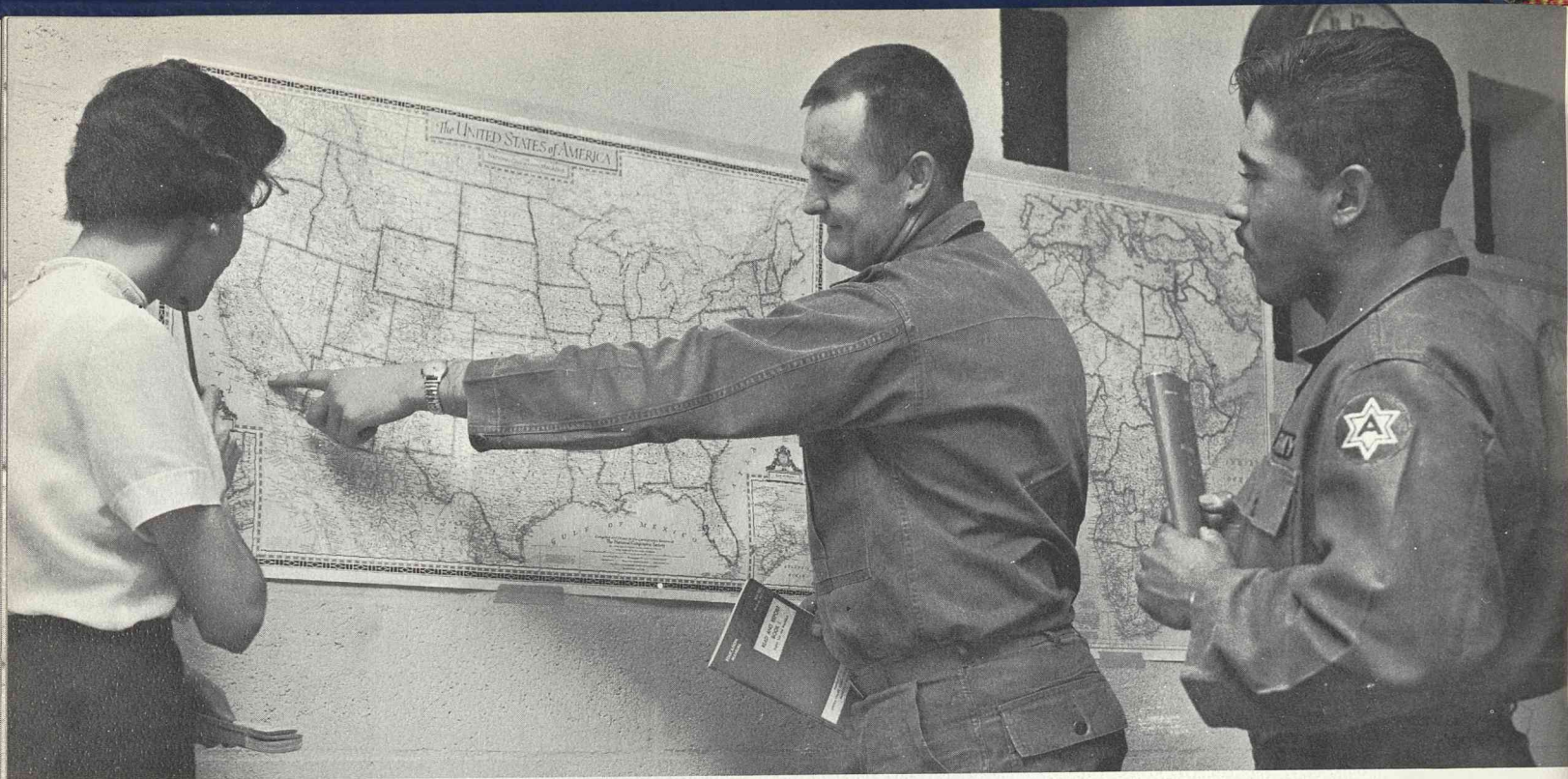




food service school

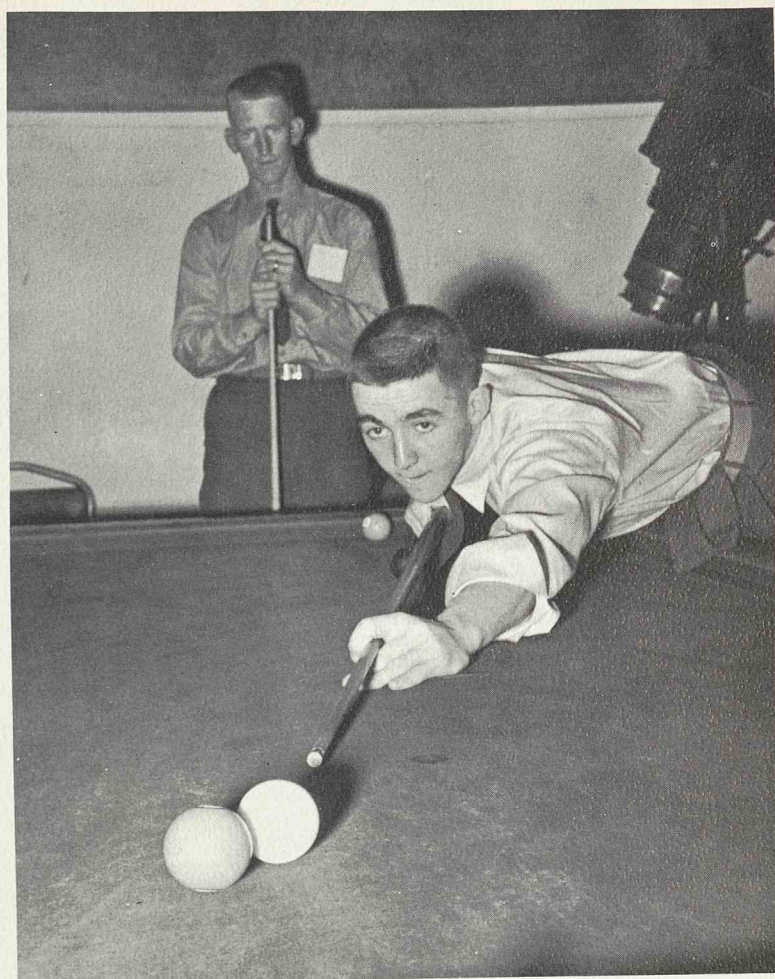
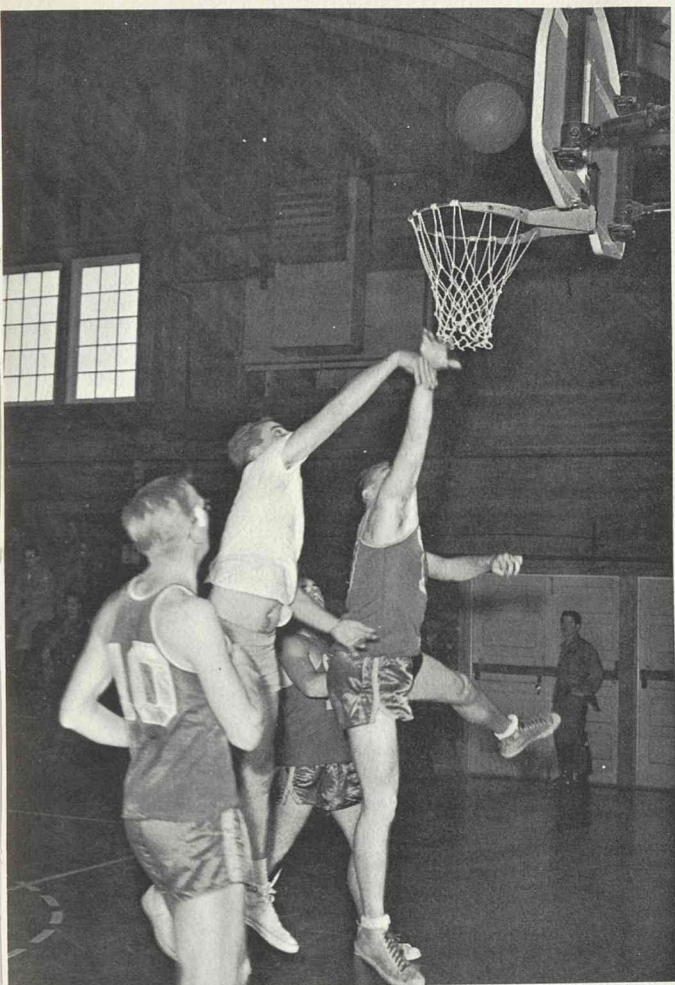
hobby crafts





army
education
program





sports and recreation





chapel

hospital



I AM THE INFANTRY

I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! I meet the enemy face to face . . . will to will. For two centuries, I have been the bulwark of our Nation's defense . . . I am the Infantry! Follow me!

Both hardship . . . and glory, I have known. My bleeding feet stained the snow at Valley Forge. I pulled an oar to cross the icy Delaware . . . tasted victory at Yorktown . . . and saw our Nation born.

At New Orleans, I fought beyond the hostile hour . . . discovered the fury of my long rifle . . . and came of age. I am the Infantry!

I pushed westward with the Conestoga . . . and marched with the pioneer across the plains . . . to build outposts for freedom on the wild frontier. Follow me!

With Scott I went to Vera Cruz . . . battled Santa Anna in the mountain passes . . . and climbed the high plateau. I planted our flag in the Plaza of Mexico City.

From Bull Run to Appomattox my blood ran red. I fought for both the Blue and the Grey . . . divided in conflict, I united in peace . . .

I am the Infantry.

I left these shores with the sinking of the Maine . . . led the charge up San Juan Hill . . . and fought the Moro—and disease—in the Philippines. Across the Rio Grande, I chased the bandit, Villa. Follow me!

At Chateau-Thierry, I went over the top. I stood like a rock on the Marne . . . cracked the Hindenburg Line . . . and broke the back of the Hun in the Argonne. I didn't come back until it was "over, over there."

At Bataan and Corregidor, I bowed briefly, licked my wounds and vowed to return. I invaded Tunisia on the African shore . . . dug my nails into the sand at Anzio . . . and bounced into Rome with a flower in my helmet.

The Channel and the hedgerow could not hold me. I pushed back the "Bulge" . . . vaulted the Rhine . . . and seized the Heartland. The "Thousand-Year" Reich was dead.

From island to island, I hopped the Pacific . . . hit the beaches . . . and chopped my way through swamp and jungle. I kept my vow . . . I did return . . . I set the Rising Sun.

In Pusan perimeter I gathered my strength . . . crossed the frozen Han . . . marched to the Yalu. Along the 38th parallel . . . and around the world, I made my stand.

Wherever brave men fight . . . and die, for freedom, you will find me. I am the bulwark of our Nation's defense. I am always ready . . . now, and forever. I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! Follow Me!

(Reprinted through courtesy of Infantry Magazine)



MAJOR GENERAL ORLANDO C. TROXEL, JR.

COMMANDING GENERAL

Orlando C. Troxel, Jr., was born 15 February 1908 at Fort William McKinley, P.I. He attended schools at Army posts and Washington, D.C. On 11 June 1931 he was graduated from West Point as a second lieutenant. Early assignments included Field Artillery school and units.

He was graduated from the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas in 1942, from where he was assigned to the 4th Infantry Division, later becoming Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the division. He remained in that position until after the division landed in Normandy in June 1944. After landing he became Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the VII Corps and remained in that position until January 1946.

Subsequent assignments included appointment as a member of the Joint Operation Review Board, under the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Armed Forces Information School as a member of the faculty; 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Benning, as Commanding Officer, Division Artillery; member of the faculty at the Command and General Staff College; National War College; 1st Cavalry Division Commander; Chief of Special Warfare, Department of the Army; Director of Organization and Training, Office Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, Department of the Army; Chief Joint Military Assistance Advisory Group, Korea (Provisional).

From Korea, he was assigned to Fort Ord, California, where on 20 January 1961 he assumed command of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord.

General Troxel has been awarded the Legion of Merit, with Oak Leaf Cluster; Bronze Star Medal, with Oak Leaf Cluster; Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre, with Palm (France); Order of Leopold, with Palm; Croix de Guerre, with Palm (Belgium); and Order of Fatherlands War (Russia)

He is married to the former Miss Lucy Pratt Reynolds. They have a son, Roy Reynolds Troxel.



BRIGADIER GENERAL STANLEY R. LARSEN

DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL

Stanley Robert Larsen was born in Honolulu, Hawaii, 11 November 1915. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1939.

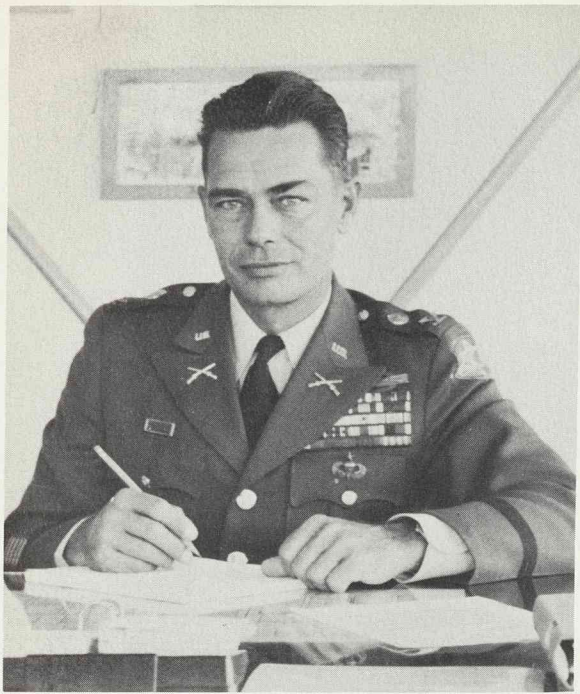
Prior to World War II, he served as a company officer and company commander with the 25th Division, Schofield Barracks, T.H.

From 7 December 1941 to the conclusion of World War II, he served with the 35th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Division. During this period he advanced from company commander of a heavy weapons company to regimental commander. He participated in all four of the campaigns in which the 25th Division was involved in the Pacific during World War II, earning the Distinguished Service Cross as well as the Silver Star for gallantry in action. From 1942 to 1944 he rose from captain to colonel.

Subsequent assignments included that of instructor at the Infantry School, Fort Benning; War Department Public Relations Department; Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth; Chief of the Pictorial Section, Public Information Division, United States Army; Assistant Secretary of the General Staff, Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army; Aide-de-Camp to General J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff of the Army, serving in that capacity until July 1951.

Other assignments took him to the Basic Airborne Course at Fort Benning; commander of the 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment of the 82d Airborne Division; Deputy Chief of Staff, and later Chief of Staff, of the XVIII Airborne Corps; graduate of Army War College; Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, Allied Forces Northern Europe, Oslo, Norway; Assistant Division Commander of the 10th Infantry Division in Germany; Assistant Commandant of the U.S. Army Infantry School; Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations of the Eighth U.S. Army in Korea.

On 17 October 1960, he was assigned to the United States Army Training Center, Infantry and Fort Ord, California.



Col. Shields Warren Jr.
Brigade Commander

COMPANY D

Started Basic Training: 30 January 1961



Maj. Theodore B. Celmer
Battle Group Commander

EIGHTH BATTLE GROUP THIRD BRIGADE

Graduated: 25 March 1961



1st Lt. Charles M. Cock
Company Commander



2nd Lt. William C. Howse
Executive Officer



2nd Lt. John A. Blevans



2nd Lt. Charles R. King, Jr.



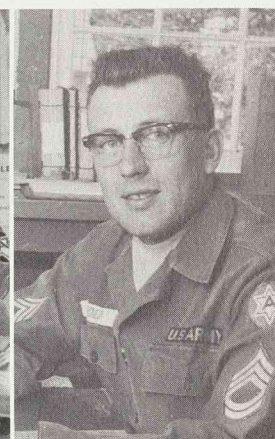
Alfred E. Thomas
First Sergeant



M/Sgt. Fred A. Rucker
SDI



M/Sgt. Benton



SFC Roed
Supply Sergeant



SFC Young



Sgt. Coward



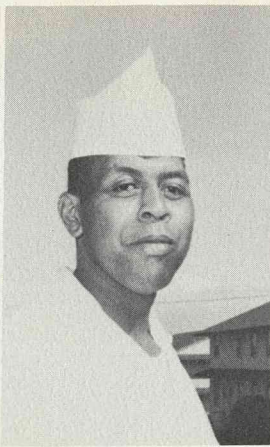
Sgt. Strawn



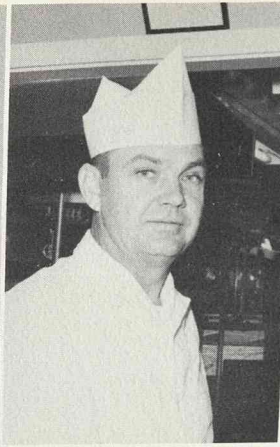
Sp/4 Nissel
Company Clerk



SFC Robert A. Gumbs
Mess Steward

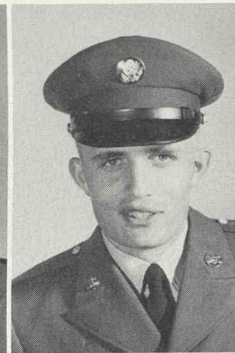


Sgt. Johnson
First Cook

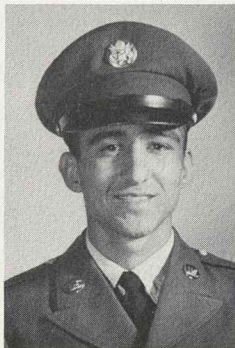


Sgt. Mullens
First Cook

Grant C. Adkins
E. V. Alexander
Harold D. Amason
Earle L. Anderson
John A. Anderson



Benjamin Arada
Raymond Arroyo
Jeffrey D. Atchison
Jack T. Atkin
Michael L. Atkinson





Larry N. Austad
Julian V. Avalos
Louis D. Avalos
Martin W. Bagley
Frank B. Barlow



Wallace D. Barnes
Larry A. Baxter
Geoffrey W. Beckett
Edwin L. Beem
Landes H. Bell



Carl A. Bergerson
Dennis A. Blum
Dalbert E. Boin
Charles W. Bolin
Dustin Bond



R. R. Bonnington
Ronald W. Bostick
D. C. Bowthorpe
Robert E. Boye
C. E. Bradburn



Joseph A. Brady
G. W. Brailsford
Edward C. Brenton
Reed C. Brown
Ralph G. Buhrle

George W. Burtch
 John R. Bussino
 Royce C. Chigbrow
 George G. Collins
 Barney C. Cook



M. J. Coughlan
 James L. Crowley
 Leon R. Curbow
 R. B. Dahlman
 Darrell L. Dalton



Donald L. Day
 Melvin D. Dombach
 Tony M. Dover
 Donald R. Dow
 Daniel R. Duarte



Richard H. Duncan
 Gordon J. Dunning
 E. G. Eberhard
 Charles R. Enright
 Harold R. Everitt



H. F. Farnsworth
 David M. Fennern
 LaVerne Feuerheim
 David L. Fitch
 Gary O. Fortin





Raymond A. Fox
Terry G. Fraus
Fred E. Frazier
John S. Frisby
Frank D. Frodsham



Joseph F. Fulton
Roger J. Furness
Francis Galla
Daniel R. Gardner
Dale C. Giddle



Jack W. Gladstone
Donald L. Gossage
William B. Grant
Herbert W. Gray
Clair G. Green

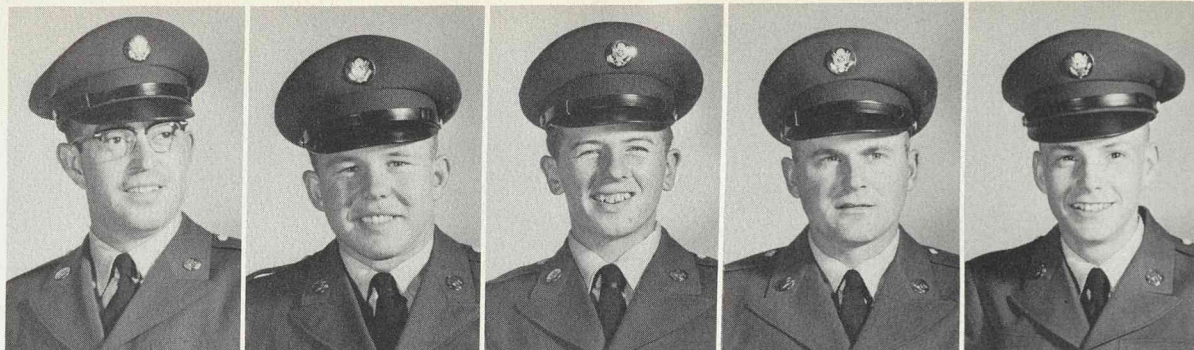


Kenneth T. Green
Charles T. Greer
Paul A. Gremko
Dave L. Hamilton
Jerry L. Hammer



Steven R. Hansen
Daniel C. Hanson
Russell F. Harney
Ronald C. Harrison
Herbert L. Hassell

Wallace R. Haynes
 Larry J. Heberger
 James D. Henry
 Fred H. Herrmann
 Melvin B. Hillyer



Charlie L. Hinkle
 Thomas D. Horne
 Charles L. Howard
 A. Hurtado-Chamorro
 Lounie W. Huston



David S. Isle
 Ronald P. Ivie
 Willie L. Ivory
 Henry J. Jason
 Raphael Jefferson



Robert F. Jewkes
 Kurt H. Johnson
 Rodney L. Johnson
 Thomas J. Johnson
 James E. Jones



Walter R. Jordan
 A. F. Jorgenson
 Larry H. Joyner
 Everett T. Kapptie
 James Kelly





Arthur T. Kentoph
R. L. Kilcoyne
K. L. Klawunder
Dennis D. Lammers
Jack A. Lang



Donald L. Larson
Donald E. Lile
J. B. Littlecol
D. A. Longfellow
David D. Loughlin



Sidney W. Marshall
Albert R. Martin
H. E. Martinez
C. R. Masciotra
Pilar W. Mata



Richard D. Max
Robert J. May
Dale R. McCarthy
Ronald D. McCaslin
R. N. McClain



M. R. McClintock
James G. McClosky
B. G. McDaniels
R. W. McDonald
R. F. McDonough

Edwardo J. Mena
 Fred T. Merritt
 Chris L. Miller
 Henry M. Miller
 Melvin R. Miller



Richard C. Miller
 Richard E. Miller
 Eldon A. Mohler
 James C. Moore
 Larry L. Moore



Robert J. Moore
 Albert L. Moreno
 James P. Morgan
 Richard D. Mosier
 Richard W. Moyle



Lary L. Munser
 Thomas L. Murphy
 Samuel R. Murray
 R. O. Neidlinger
 Phillip J. Nelson



Alfred C. Nieman
 Frank L. Olson
 Lowell E. Olson
 Derald D. Ortloff
 Dale N. Otto





Clare G. Patch
Carl D. Pendleton
Charles A. Perry
Gary R. Peterson
Jerome D. Peterson



LeRoy S. Peterson
David R. Pollock
Alden B. Pond
Aaron D. Powell
Harvey E. Price



Larry S. Price
Carrel E. Proby
Ronald J. Propp
Raymond Razo
Jimmy L. Rice



C. K. Ridenour
Paul F. Ross
John E. Rossing
Elton T. Rott
James D. Sadler



W. R. Sandifer
Russell L. Sands
Leon P. Schafer
Ernst O. Scheefhale
Joseph Schlosser

Harold R. Scott
William A. Scott
Daniel Serrano
Donald E. Shamblin
Brian W. Shannon



Clair V. Sherman
James A. Shipman
Philip H. Smart
LeRoy F. Smith
Ronald J. Smith



Ted R. Smith
Charles C. Snyder
Louis J. Solorzano
Armando G. Soto
Frank R. Spilker



Anthony J. Stafford
Marvin F. Stafford
Richard L. Stafford
Robert E. Stafford
Wilfred Steele



Kirk A. Stephan
James S. Stephens
Arnold D. Stites
Harvey E. Stone
Gerald E. Stout





Donald M. Strand
Steven E. Susan
Reginald J. Swartz
Richard D. Swartz
Raymond E. Talley



James T. Tanner
Wayne G. Taute
Charles D. Tedder
Louis Tervort
Ronald J. Thomas



R. W. Thorsted
Thomas J. Tucker
Antonio J. Vaca
Benito Valdez
Eddie Vanderhorst



H. L. Vanderhorst
Thomas J. Wagoner
Charles E. Walker
Jerry W. Walker
William A. Wallace

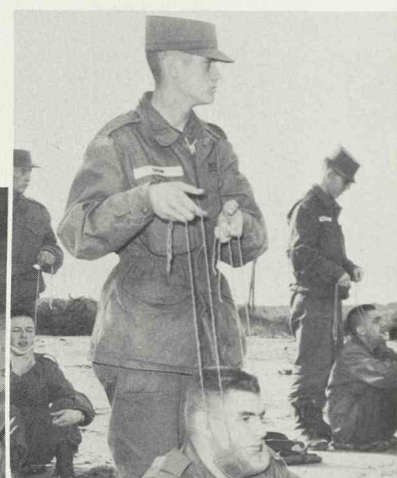


Michael L. Walsh
Robert L. Werner
Crayton N. White
John T. Williams
Gordon M. Willits

Gene E. Wood
 Thomas C. Wood
 H. B. Yanagishita
 David H. Zamora
 R. J. Reizner

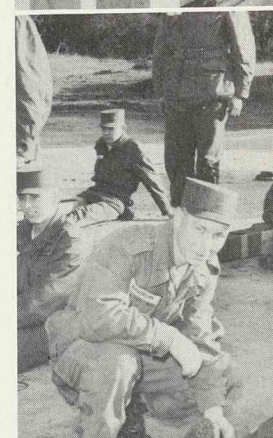
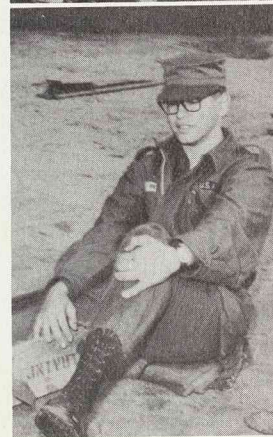
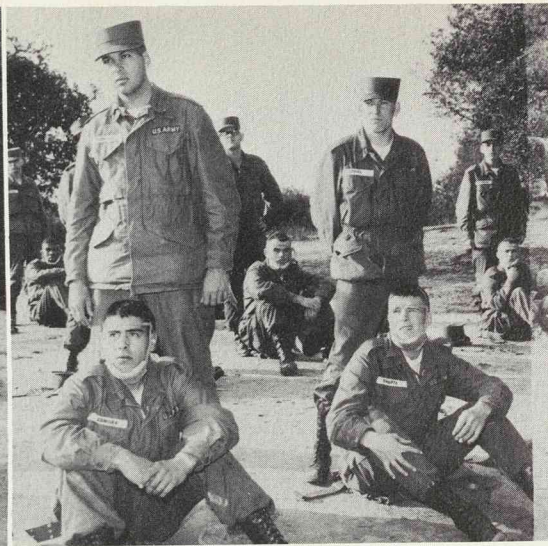


Frederick F. Aranas
 John B. Crawford
 Richard Reizner

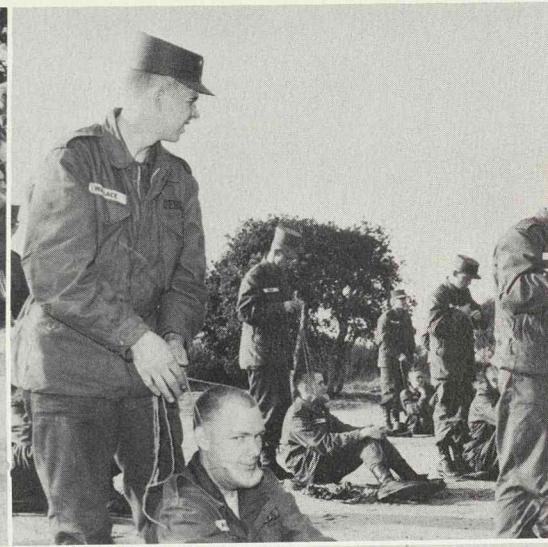


first aid





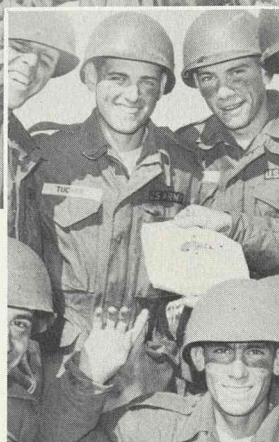
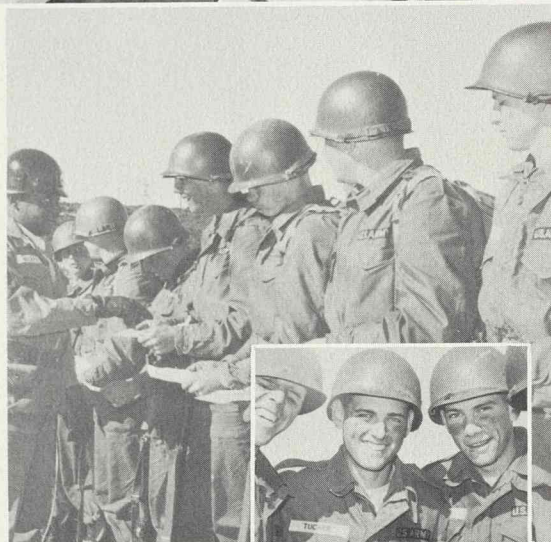
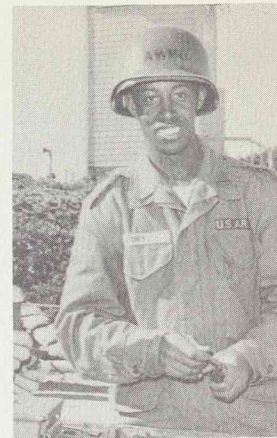
first aid



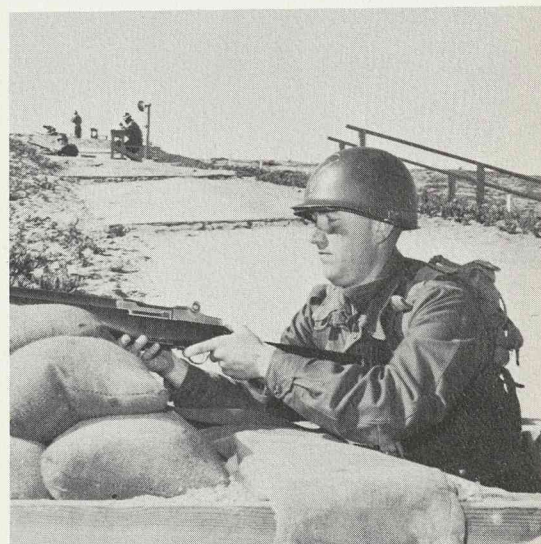


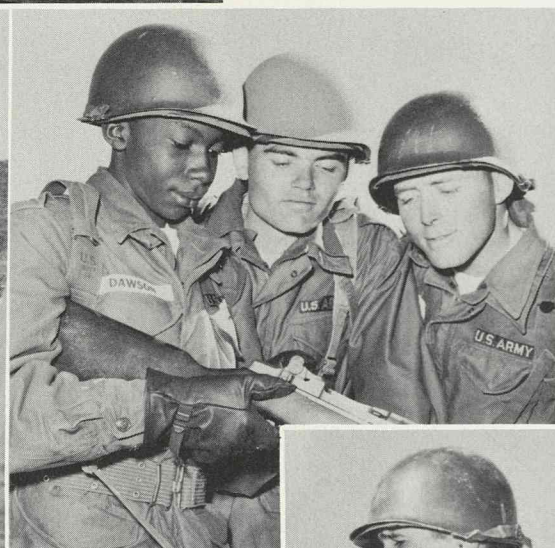
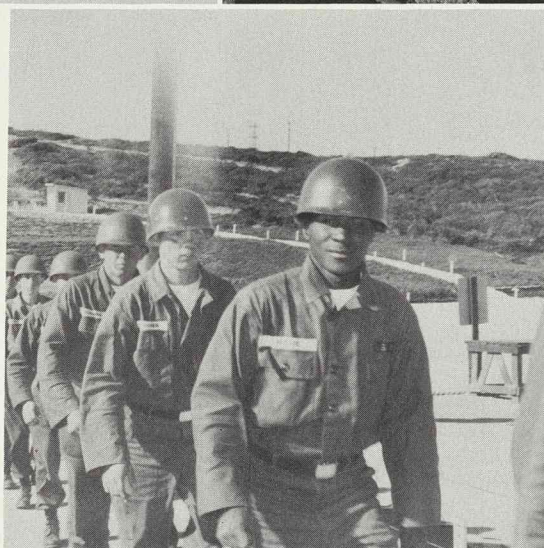
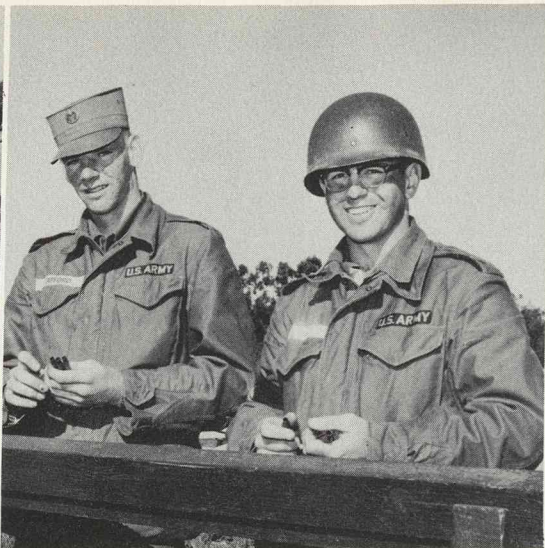
m-1 rifle instruction



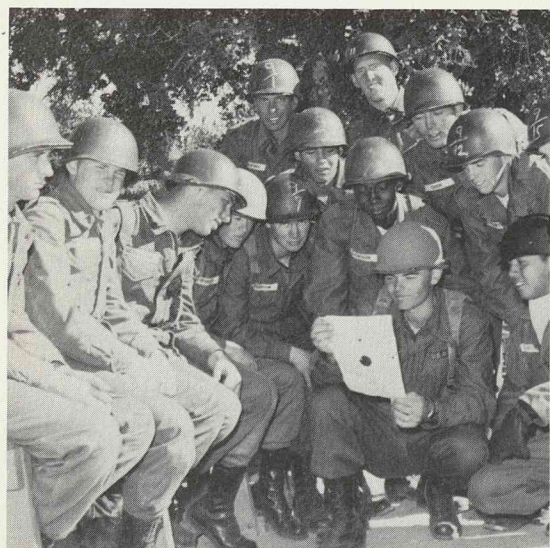


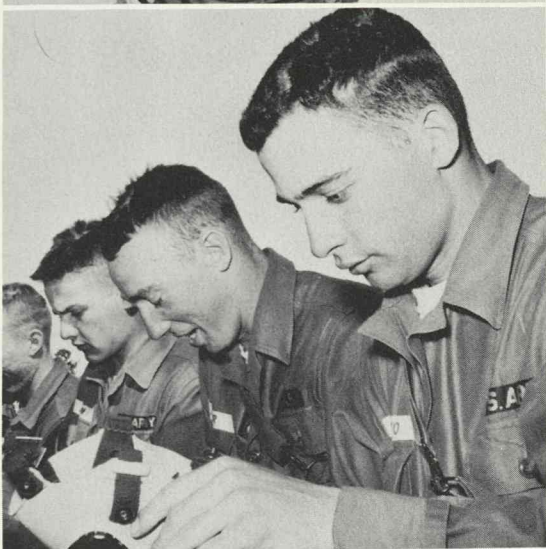
trainfire





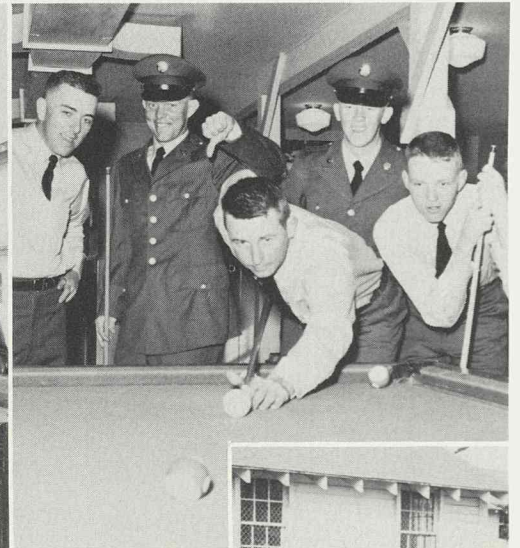
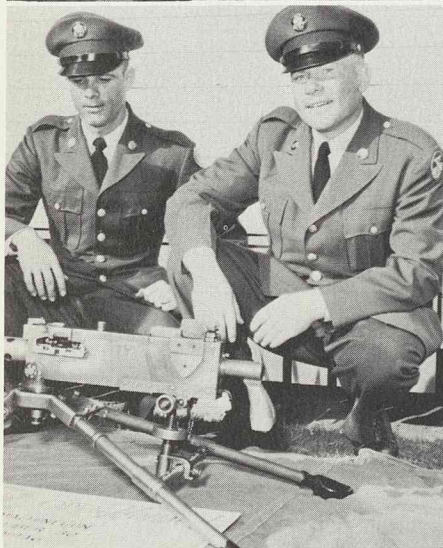
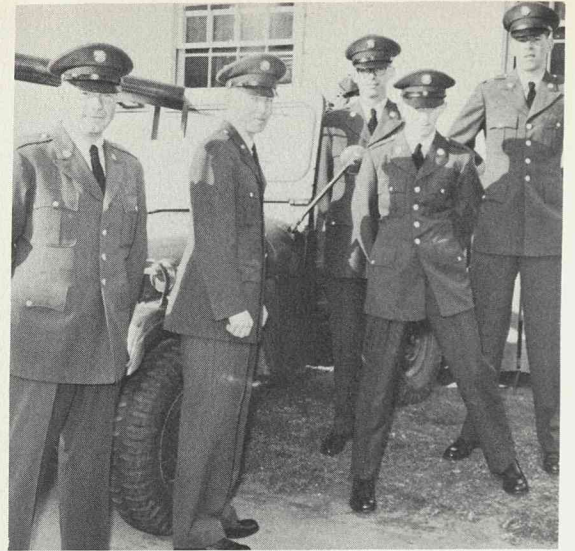
trainfire



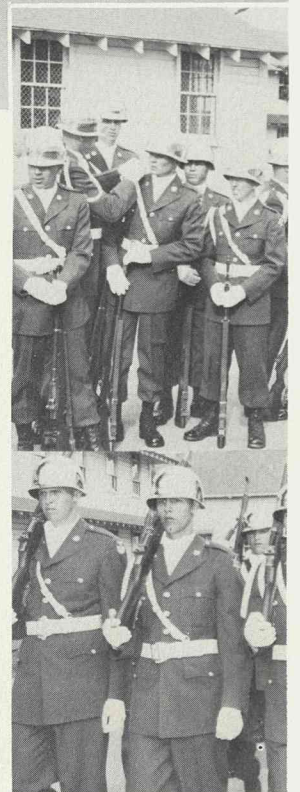
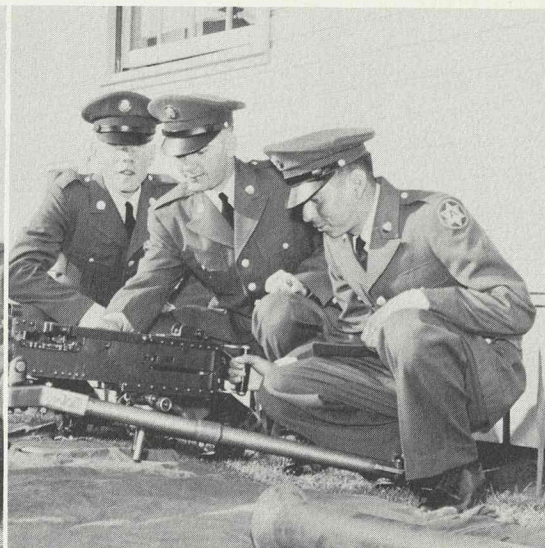


chemical, biological and radiological warfare





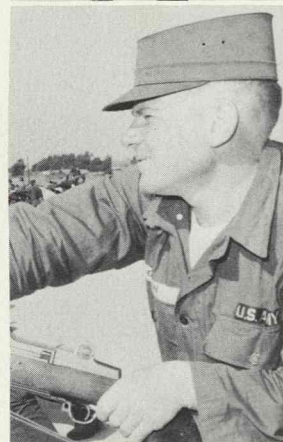
open house



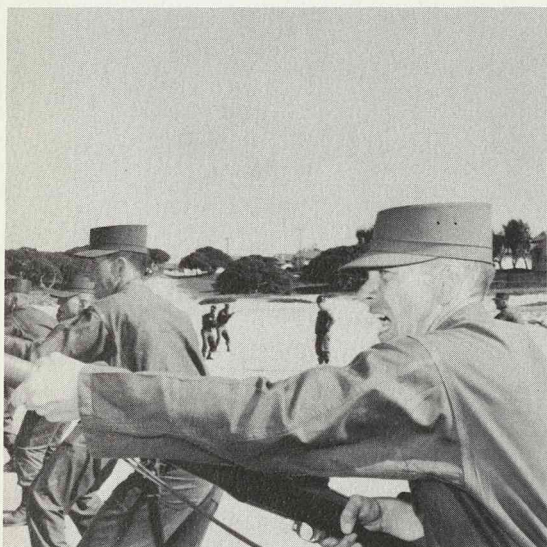


open house



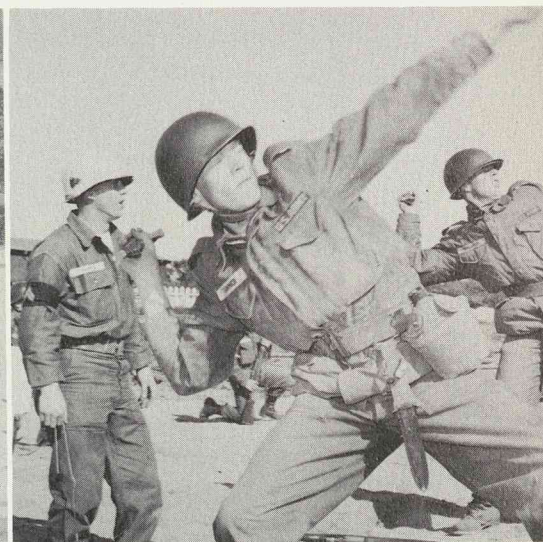


bayonet



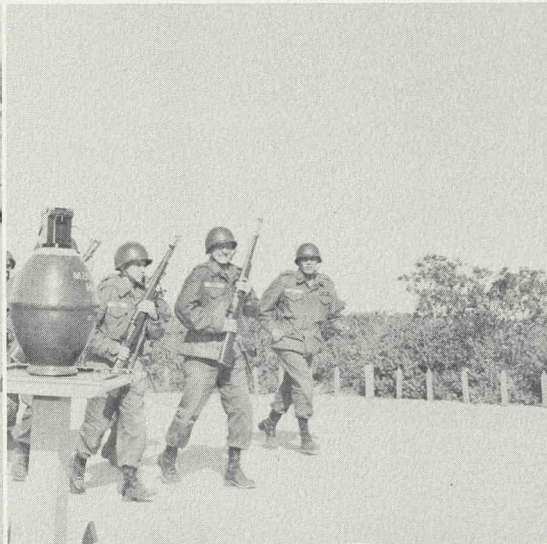
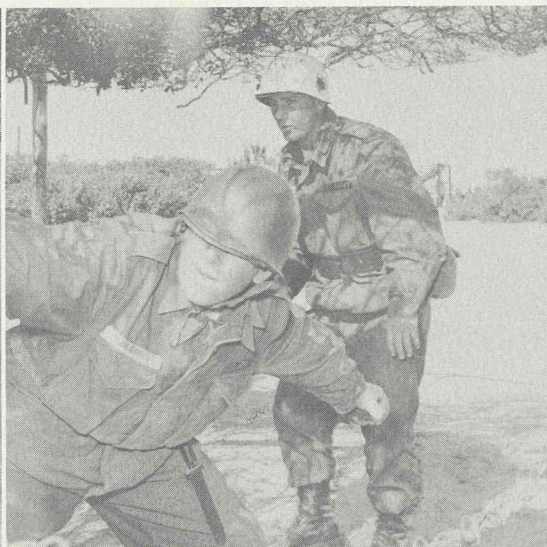


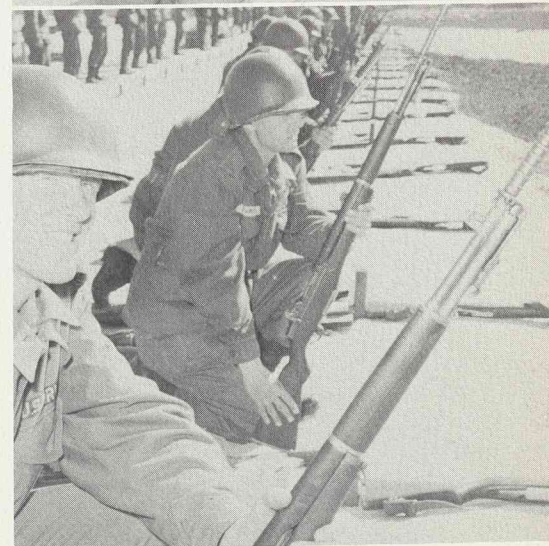
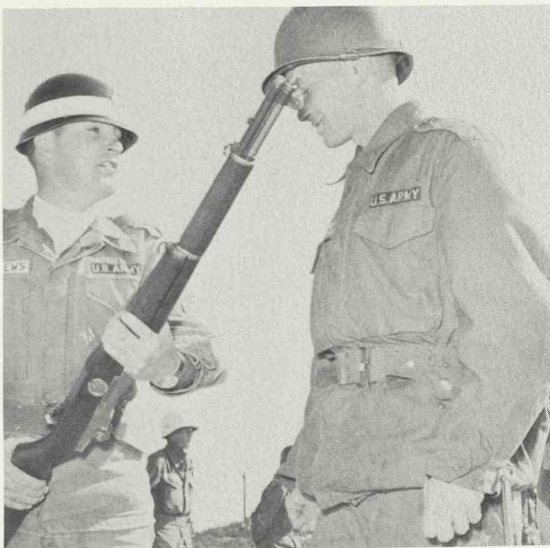
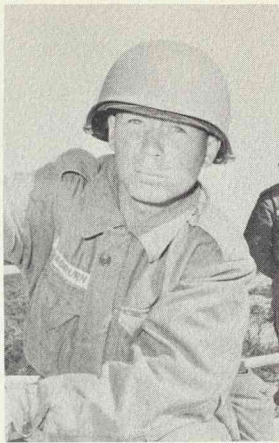
hand grenades



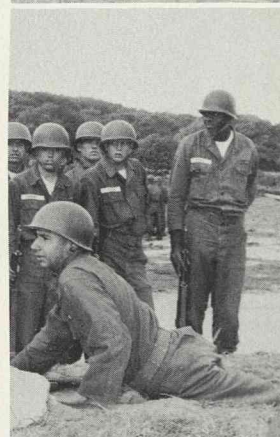
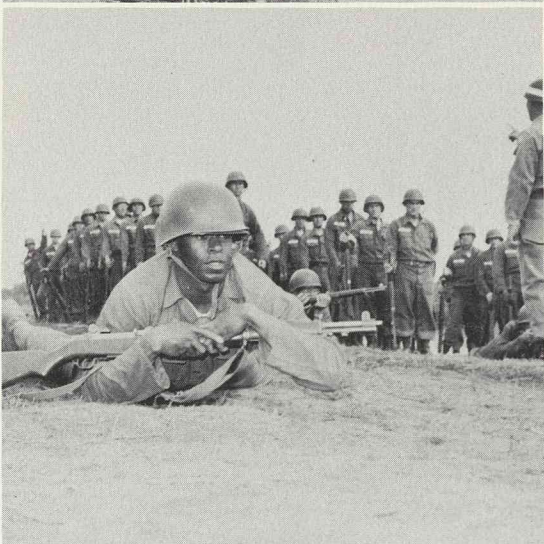
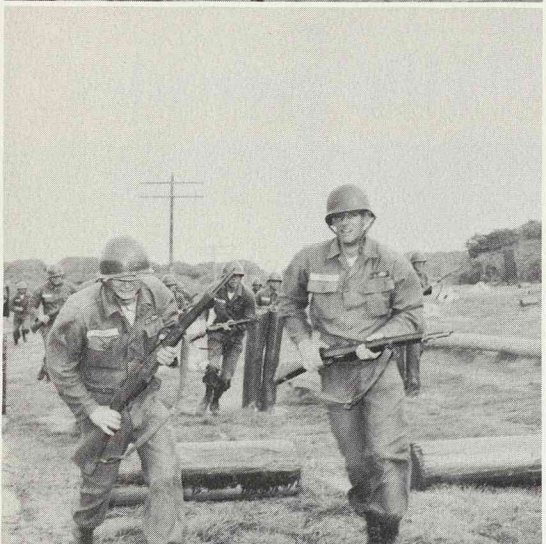
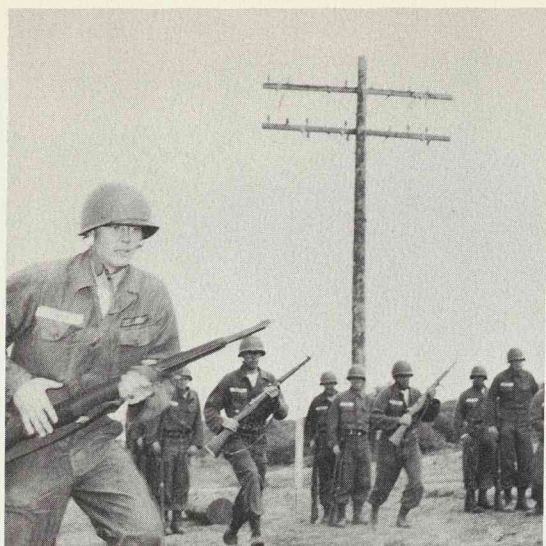


hand grenades



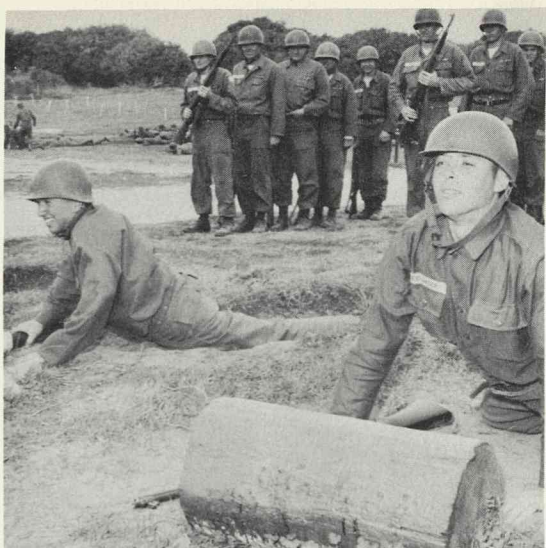


rifle grenades

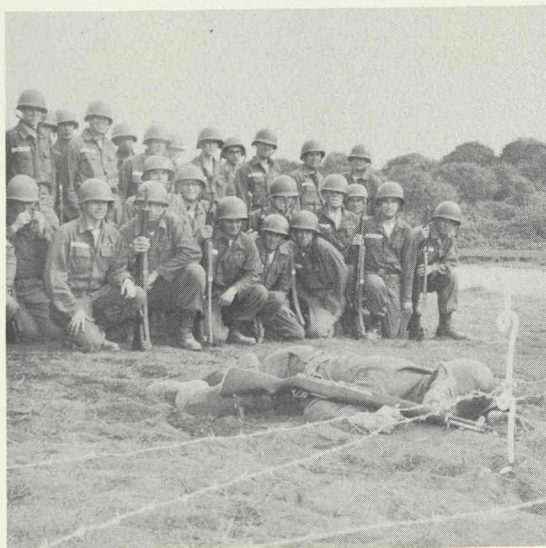


cover and movement



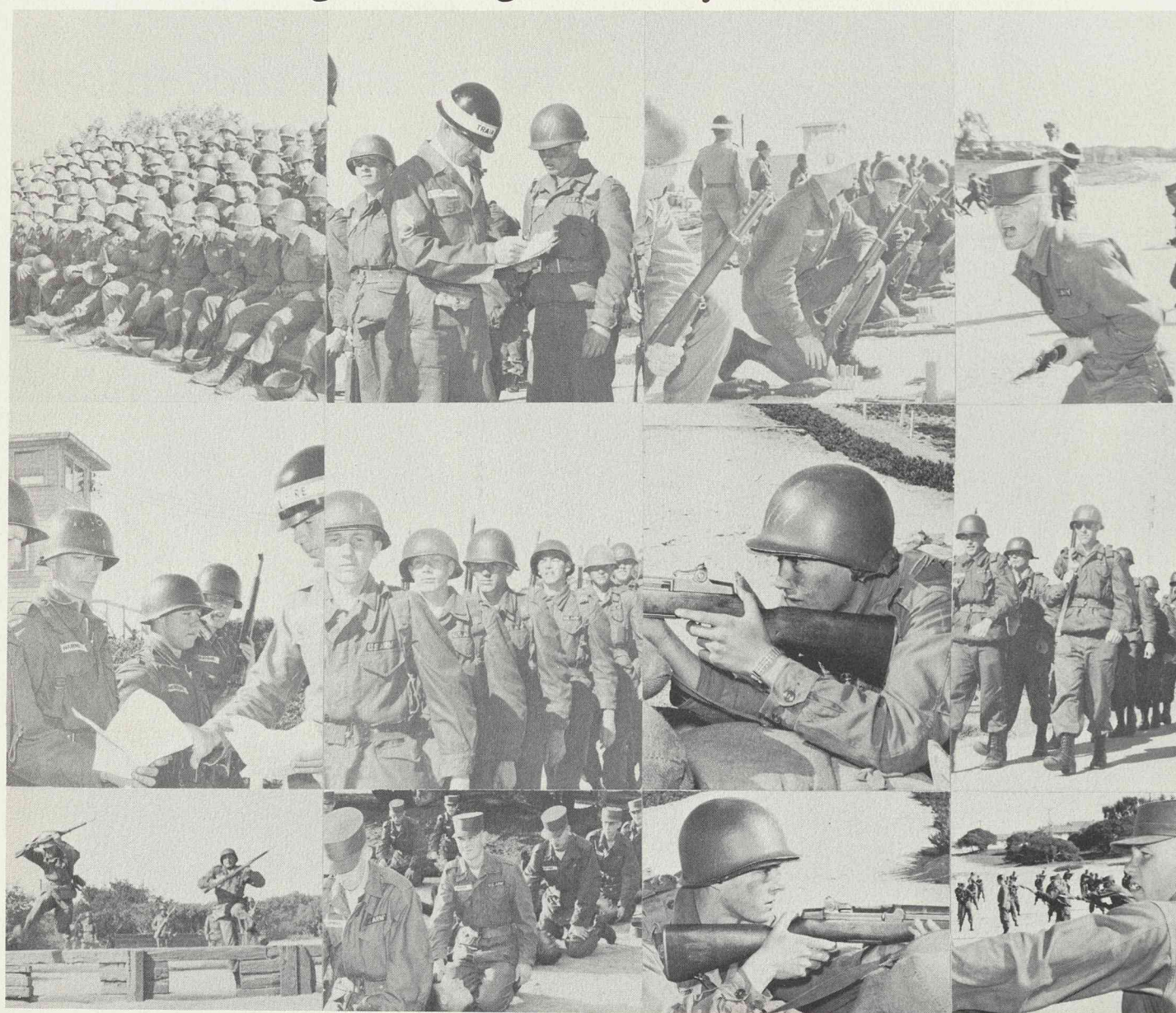


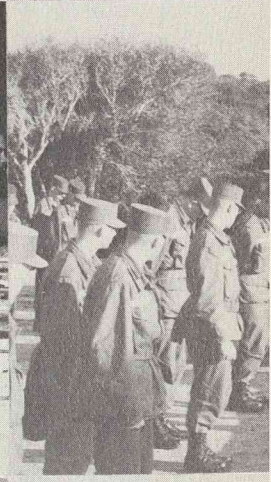
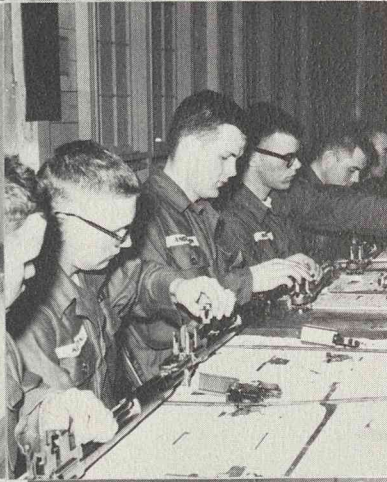
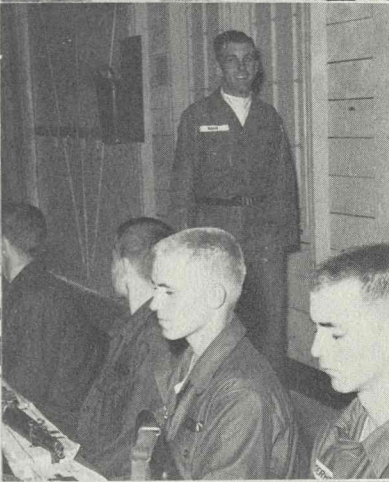
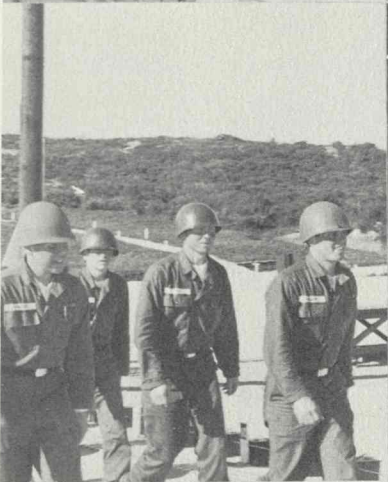
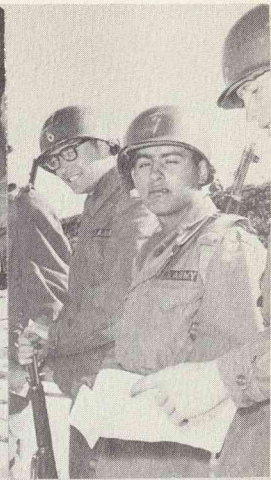
cover and movement





our training through the eyes of the camera





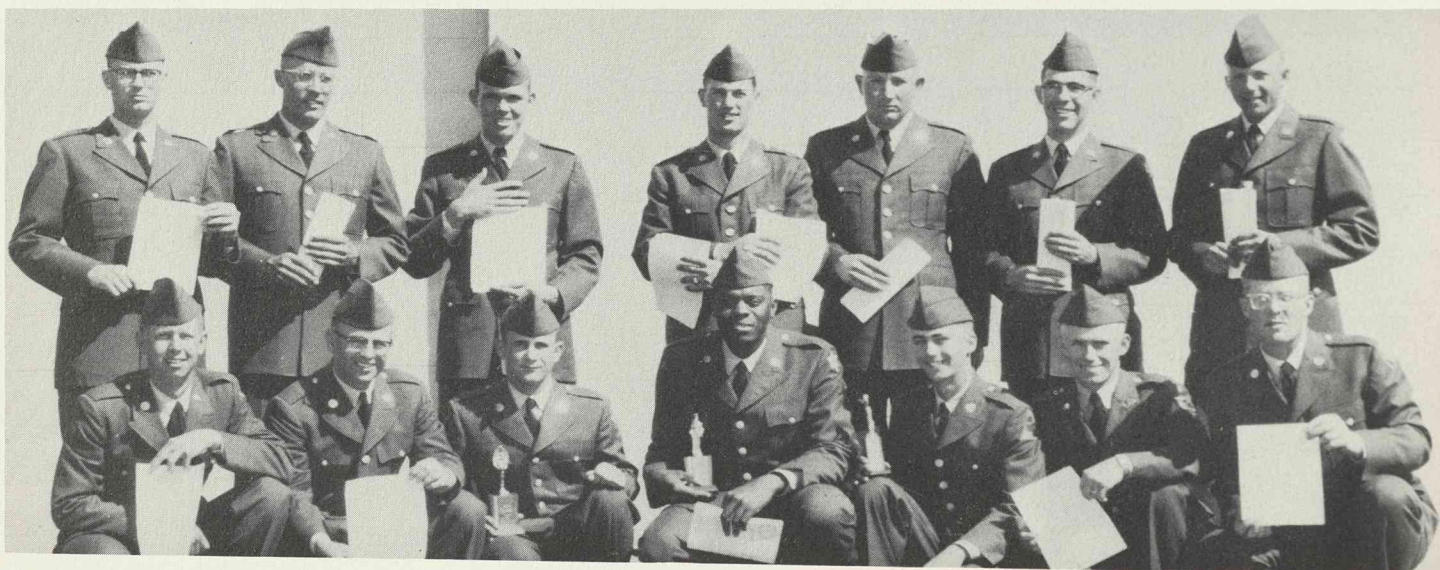


graduation



outstanding trainees

outstanding trainee



history of fort ord (contd.)

By the end of 1941 more than \$13,000,000 had been spent and the main garrison served as training grounds and staging areas for myriads of American troops who were to find their way to Africa, Europe and the Pacific.

It was at Fort Ord that these men prepared to hit the beaches. It was here they practiced jungle warfare, hand-to-hand combat, and most of the same tactics that present-day soldiers stationed here experience.

Among some of those units that were stationed here was the 3rd Division that hit Anzio and then went tearing through Southern France. This also was the home of the 27th and 43rd Divisions, each of which fought and won many battles in the Pacific. At one time more than 50,000 troops were stationed at Fort Ord.

Following the close of World War II, activity here was at a slower pace, centering around the Infantry training mission of the 4th Replacement Center. This was the framework for the re-activation of the 4th Infantry Division which assumed the role of training soldiers for the Korean conflict.

In September, 1950, the 4th Division was replaced by the 6th Division and the latter continued the mission of training troops. The 6th remained until the arrival in January, 1957, of the 5th Division from Germany. With the inactivation of the 5th in June, 1957, Fort Ord again was designated an Infantry training center.

Fort Ord was named a permanent Army post in 1940. Its westerly border is the Pacific Ocean's Monterey Bay. It is only a few minutes from historically rich Monterey Peninsula, as well as from Salinas, the hub of one of the nation's most productive agricultural valleys. San Francisco is 120 miles to the north, while Los Angeles lies 340 miles south.

Ultimately, according to the post's master plan, the entire garrison will be composed of the permanent-type, concrete barracks in which many troops are now quartered. There also will be additional permanent administrative, supply and recreational buildings.

The Spanish Conquistadors and the Indians who roamed these hills when Commodore Drake sailed into the Bay more than a hundred years ago would have shaken their heads in disbelief and wonderment if they could have visualized this area as one of the most important Army posts in America.

